STEPHENS'
MALT
VINEGAR.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,921—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 20, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. PERSIA	7835	W. A. Wheler	25th July
* PENINSULAR	3894	A. G. Cabitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th "
* ORIENTAL	3938	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	3894	A. G. Cabitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7012	G. L. Langhorne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	3934	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7963	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	3894	A. G. Cabitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

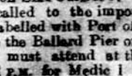
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flaoulin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Colspellier	8th Oct. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Colspellier, to sail on or about the 24th July, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	27th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	29th Sept. 1903
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,900	29th Oct., 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Brindisi, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,900	23rd July 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st July, at 10 a.m., calling at Bawachee, Pasnai, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bassora, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any other (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MARMAGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 28th July (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 11th August (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

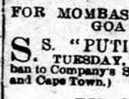
FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,750 tons, on or about MONDAY, 20th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th July, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840: 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port on route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Mazzanvin	17th Aug. 1903
CAPRI	6,020	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.
(Established 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s 3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle :—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.

GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS AND CHAIN PURSES.

LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
SMALLER SIZE " " Rs. 185, Rs. 195, Rs. 225, and Rs. 285

PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.

CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.
18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.

SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS
at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.
ALSO
OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS TO MATCH

CURRENT LINES.
CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS
OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE
according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for [illegible] as, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS :
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.)

"CROWN" ORGANS.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no 'Shoddy' used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs 225, Rs. 280, and Rs. 330. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
INSPECTION INVITED SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR ARIEL CYCLES.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS : Designs submitted and made to order

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!

LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL.
PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND.
SAIL, AWNINGS AND PAULINS MADE TO ORDER.

STEEL WIRE ROPES
OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND RAILWAY STORES.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF IND[illegible]
THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRON[illegible]
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DA[illegible]
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL [illegible]

SOUNDY & CO[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
GRAND VARIETY CONCERT

AS A BENEFIT TENDERED TO

MR. FELIX STERNBERG

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, JULY 20,

AT 9-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Band of Mandolines ..... Frangess (March) ..... Mario Costa. NORTH STAFFORD REGIMENT.
2. Song ..... I Want to be a Lidy ..... Mr. A. SMITH.
3. Pianoforte Solo ..... (a) Nocturne ..... L. Brassin. (b) Valse in B flat ..... E. Godard. Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.
4. Comic ..... Courtship and Marriage ..... Mr. B. DEFRECE.
5. Song ..... The Promise of Life ..... Cowen. Mrs. OTTO ERNST.
6. Song ..... Down the Vale ..... F. Moir. Mr. H. O. COATES.
7. Comic ..... The Old Soldier ..... Mr. THOMAS ASHFORD.

PART II.

8. Band of Mandolines ..... Aerial (Intermezzo) ..... Hume. NORTH STAFFORD REGIMENT.
9. Comic ..... The Mother and her Child were there ..... Grossmith. Mr. J. P. DAVIES.
10. Piano Solo ..... Capriccio Espagnol ..... Moszkowski R icenauer. Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.
11. Comic ..... That's Where she Sits all Day ..... Mr. B. DEFRECE.
12. Song ..... The Star of Bethlehem ..... Adams. Mrs. OTTO ERNST.
13. Banjo Solo ..... Entrancement ..... Kennedy. Mr. D. LIVINGSTONE.
14. Comic ..... Look at me Looking at you ..... Mr. CORNWALLIS SMITH.

Accompanist.—Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.

PRICES.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats ..... „ 2
Admission ..... „ 1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

Grand Piano lent by Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ltd.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE and Co.,
40, Medows Sreet.

NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS beg to bring to the notice of their numerous Customers that they have now ADDED a TELEPHONE (No. 325) to their CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club-House on WEDNESDAY, 19th August, 1903, at 9-30 P.M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 76 of 1902.

DHARAMDAS VALLABHDAS, of Bombay, Land Consultant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

GOPAL LALCHAND, residing at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort, RUNCHORDAS KHOOSHAL and LALLOO HURJEE, residing at Abdool Rehman Street, without the Fort, and MANEKCHAND BHIKA, residing at New Hanuman Street, without the Fort, all of Bombay, Hindus ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1902, the following two immoveable properties will be SOLD in two separate lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of August, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties, viz :—

LOT No 1.

All that piece of land situate on the south side of the Public Road leading to Banganga at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15123 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 3-, new No 11287, old Survey No3, and new Survey No 7277, together with the building erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D, No. 2267, and Street No. 53, and bounded by the east by the property of Jairam Somail, on the west by the Temple of Shri Baleeji, on the north by Public Road leading to Banganga, and on the south by the property belonging to Dwarkadas Lakoobhoy, and which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 354 2/3 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3627, and Street No. 31, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of the said Govindji Thakersey Moolji, on or towards the west by the property of Vasanjee Walji, on or towards the north by the Seashore, and on or towards the south by the public passage leading to the said Warden Road, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Punch.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner at the Office of Messrs Muljee and Dharamsey, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No 9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated the 7th day of July, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, BOMBAY.

Suit No. 140-5775 of 1902.

HIRA RUPA, Assignee of RAMJI VELLA, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

ANANT DAMODHAR and RAGHOW DAMODHAR, doing business as ANANT DAMODHAR, and residing at Mahaval, Zilla Thana ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a WARRANT of SALE of Immoveable Property, dated 11th day of July, 1903, the Sheriff has been directed to sell all the right, title, and interest of the 1st defendant Anant Damodhar in the following properties at the instance of the abovenamed Hira Rupa :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Northbrook Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3072, new No. 9200, old survey Nos. 341, 343, and new Survey No. 5021, and standing in the name of Anandji Damodhar, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C. Ward and Street Nos. 169 and 171, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on the east by sweeper's passage, on the west by public road, on the north by the house 2ndly hereunder described, and on the south by the house of Bhawoo Cashinath Tailor, and which said land and premises are in the possession of the defendant Anant Damodhar, and are of the estimated value of Rs. 1,300, and are so far as the Plaintiff is aware mortgaged to one Hirji Bhoja.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Northbrook Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 305 5/9th square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 873, new No. 9201, old Survey No. 343, and new Survey No. 5019, and standing in the name of Anant Damodhar, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector under C Ward Nos 167-169, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on the east by sweeper's passage, west by a public road, north the house of Rairaj Raja, and on the south by the house firstly hereinbefore described, and which said premises are in possession of the defendant Anant Damodhar, and are of the estimated value of Rs. 2,700, and are mortgaged with one Hirji Bhoja.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the day of August, 1903, lodge in my office a memorandum by or statement in affirmation of such rights, claims, dated this 15th day of July, 1903.

E. WILKIN,
Assistant Commissioner.

don't drive it ; hard help ; move the Bowels regulate the Liver AL. Rs. 1-8

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
FUNNIEST THING ON EARTH !!!
GROTESQUE, AMUSING, AND ENTERTAINING
EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY
from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. at
SOUNDY & Co., LD.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

POONA 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 25TH JULY, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 20th July, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary. W. I. T. C.

Poona, 13th July, 1903.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 29th July, 1903, is APPOINTED for a further hearing in the matters of the undermentioned Insolvents' Petitions for the purpose of declaring a first dividend :—

Re NUSSERWANJI DINSHAW MISTRY.
„ RUSTOMJI JEHANGIRJI WADIA.
„ DEWCHAND KARSONJI SHA.

Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents are informed that unless they prove their Claims in the Office of the Official Assignee before 12 o'clock on the 27th July, 1903, they will be excluded from these dividends.—Dated this 8th day of July, 1903.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy, Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar, Karrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa, Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if on amounts Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase, and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,030,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager
Wheat Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., (Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
CHEFOO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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VACANT PIECES of FREEHOLD LAND, opposite the Byculla Railway Station, near the Albion Place, to be LEASED as BUILDING SITES on Fazendari 50 years' leasee. For plans and conditions apply to J. F. SAKLATWALLA, at Mr. J. N. Tata's Office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Second-hand Steel Lancashire BOILERS in good condition 30' x 7'-6" constructed by Messrs. FAWCETT PRESTON and Co. for a working pressure of 60 lbs. per square inch. Working pressure altered in Boiler certificate granted last year to 55 lbs. per square inch. For particulars apply to Box "No. 787 J," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Nariman Hyderabad, Deccan.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

CHEAPEST is not always Best, but the Best and Cheapest HORSEFOOD is obtainable only from WESTERN INDIA FODDER Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL PILLS for LADIES.—Good result. There is not a Medicine found to equal these for removing any irregularities of the system, superseding all other remedies. Re. 1 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c., 33 years' reputation. 31 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BEST, Fresh, Clean and Crushed or Whole GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN and specially prepared HORSE FOOD and all kinds of GRAIN for Horses can be had from GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba. Rates Greatly Decreased.

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A perfect palatable Cream. Agreeable to the taste. Re. 1 and 1-12 per bottle. Please quote No. 40 when ordering.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time ; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy

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KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.
NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
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FELICE CORNAGLIA. | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS
AND COMMISSION AGENTS
DEALERS IN CYCLES, ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY, PHONOGRAPHS, ETC.,
REPAIRERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS, &c.,
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BY APPOINTMENT
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.
BEST QUALITY. STRONG. DURABLE
Good shape. Good finish.
HARNESS DEPARTMENT
under EUROPEAN CUTTER.
CATALOGUES OF PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION.

"Samples Free on Application."

FREEBOOTER GIN,
DRY GIN
OLD TOM
HOLLAND } Rs. 21 per case.
GENEVA.

FREEBOOTER GIN
IS SUPPLIED TO
THE HOUSE OF LORDS
AND
ADMIRALTY.
THE NETHERLAND DISTILLERIES, Co., Ld

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CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Mairas, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moultan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,600.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance :
6 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum,
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into those accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS :
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years	5
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 Months	3½ „

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
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Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH :
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THE only reliable Sanitary Latrine, highly recommended by the Medical Authorities, approved and adopted by Government as per Circular Letter dated 23rd November, 1900.

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Apply for Catalogue.

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STEEL ANGLES, TEES, AND PLATES,
Rolled Steel Beams.
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LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

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GREEN STREET, Bombay. 20, STRAND ROAD, Calcutta

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

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CARRIAGE BUILDER,
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Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
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New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

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No. 19, Kalbadevi Road,
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MAKER and SELLER of all SORTS of Pure Indian Gold ORNAMENTS and JEWELLERY. ARTICLES highly polished on the Machine, same as the ENGLISH MAKE.

Charges Moderate.
Orders Carefully Executed.

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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to :—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co,

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4s., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000 ;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years,
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK

ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.

THE

BOMBAY IRON MART.

MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,

TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

FOR WATER WORKS.

Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel

Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.

We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES,
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS,
MADE UP ACCORDING TO LATEST FASHION, STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the building materials of houses No. 120, 120 (1), and 66, Chundanwadi, 257-71 New line Street 89, 91, 13, 215, 217, 219 (1), Kalbadevi Road and Lohar Chawl Street, 231, 235 237, 241, 220, 222, 224, 167, 169, 95, 97, 19, 101 Lohar Chawl Street, 31, 31 A, Patakwadi Lane 11, 21 (1) 35 (1) 37 (1) Picket Road, 1, 3, 7, 7 a, 2 b and 3, 44A and 45, road to Babulnath temple.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF ABDUL REHMAN STREET AND NAKHODA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 91 of 1898.

Vithuldass Ranchoredass, Hindu, residing at Messana, in the territories of His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda, by his duly constituted Attorney, Tribhowandass Kasidass of Bombay Inhabitant, residing at Pydhownee, outside the Fort of Bombay .. .. Plaintiff,

versus

1. Harivullubhdass Nursidass of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Pydhownee, outside the Fort of Bombay.
2. Bai Mirat, widow of Narotumdas Khemchand, Hindu, residing at Messana, in the territories of His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda.
3. Javerbai, widow of Kessowjee Damoder Jairam, deceased, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Moondra in Cutch .. Defendants.

Under and by virtue of a Consent Decree made herein on third day of March, 1903, in favour of Bai Javerbai, widow of Kessowji Damodhur, the third Defendant abovenamed, and by direction of Mr. Meroobhai Mhowjibhai, assignee of the said Decree, the undermentioned property will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises at Pydhownee, on account and at the risk of Vithuldas Runchoredass, the plaintiff abovenamed, and Harivullubhdass Nursidass and Bai Mirat, widow of Narrotumdass, Khemchand, the first and second defendants abovenamed.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, together with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at the junction of Abdul Rahiman Street and Nakhoda Street, admeasuring one hundred and sixty-four yards or thereabouts, bearing Municipal Street Nos. 31-35, facing the north side of the Nakhoda Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by Abdul Rahiman Street, on or towards the west by the house of Ballajee and Dadajee Juggonnath, on or towards the north by sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Nakhoda Street.

For further particulars application should be made to Messrs Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, Solicitors, at their Office in Albert Buildings, Fort, or the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNENT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bombay Green, on the first floor of the old British India Office opposite the Bank of Bombay, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Messrs. M. Mahabeh Ali & Sons of Lahore, a lot of household furniture, consisting of teakwood French-polished dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard with mirror, dressing and washhand tables, large cabinets, large almirah with mirror door, chest of drawers, handsome crawing room suit, first rate pictures and paintings, a large size bronze clock in dome, handsome China and bronze and terracotta figures, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th July, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

The property of Lieutenant Folland, consisting of dining and writing tables, chest of drawers with looking glass, meat safe, easy and light chairs, screen, single cots with mattress, wearing apparel, sairing dining table, office table with nine drawers, etc.

6 doz. new white metel Swiss made alarm pocket watches.
1 Wizard cyclist camera with extra rapid rectilinear lens complete with amateur outfit.
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.
1 Milner's iron safe, 26 by 20 by 20 inches.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kilopulo and Co., ex s Maria Vilari—
10 cases vermouth.
25 cases vin blanche.
95 cases vin rouge.
On account of the concerned, ex s Aston Hall—
O 161 S K D 18-86-5 cases cotton cord drills.

AT 2 P.M.

1 gent's "Pierce" tricycle with accessories.
1 French-polished office chiffonier.
1 strong-built glass-fronted brougham,
1 second-hand victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrators and Administratrix of the estate of the late Soondarjee Bowjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., the ornaments.

Gold ornaments called toolsipatco, hasli, thoris, vindhas, bangles, mandarioo, kamp, kunthi, cana, lagdi, boosri, kankat, nath, ferre, kalico, pat, googri, tokde, mungots, kate-joomkhe, tore, machhle, kharior, &c.

Silver ornaments called kudie, langa, jarjri, chukkr, thoris, vare, kivas, todis, athasie, kundore, foodis, sankis, phool, untior, chhedy, wire, toogri, mandalia, umrella and silk handles, googri, Thali, vadki, watches, German silver glass, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CHUNAM KILN ROAD NEAR GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Ghella Aspal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August next, the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All that piece of ground, together with the incomplete messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Chunam Kiln Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, being portion of a larger piece of land registered under Collector's old Nos. 417 and 418, new Nos. 1391 and 1392, and new Survey No. 2367, containing by estimation 160 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Borah Mahomed Nurodin, on the west by the aforesaid Chunam Kiln Road, on the north by the property of the said Ghella Aspal, and on the south by the property of Cumroodin Abdoolally.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th July, 1903.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 17

CONSOLS—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£92 7/16	=	unchanged
2 per cent. Rentes	£97 1/2	=	— 1/2
½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 5/8	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	24 7/8	=	+ 1/8
2 months hence	24 9/16	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	63 7/8	=	— 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25 11 1/2	=	— 1/2
Berlin	20 38	=	unchanged
New York Demand	48 6 1/4	=	+ 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 per ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/8 per ct	=	do
6 „ „	2 7/8 per ct	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 per ct	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 per ct	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to-day loans	1 3/8 per ct	=	— 1/4
7 day market loans	2 per ct	=	unchanged

Rapeseed.—Brown 31, 7-8. July-Aug. Sellers Tone quiet.

Linseed.—Sold 37 7-8. July-Aug. Sellers Tone easier.

Arrivals.—Steamers Bergedorf.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull. Manchester steady. Total sales 10,000. Spot 6·44 plus 10. Sold on speculation and for export 4,000. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed easier.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·16	6·13	5·63	5·17
+5	+4	+5	+3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·18	5·12	5·11	5·10
+3	+3	+3	+3
Mar.-April, 5·10 +2			

In New York—

Receipts	nil	bales.
Do. last year	3,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	nil	„
Do. do. Continent	7,000	„
Mid-Uplands	12·50	+ 30
Futures, month of July	12·20	+ 30
Do. do. December	9·51	— 1

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 3 4	+ unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10·46	+ 11
Do. do. December	9·27	— 5
Tone at close	Steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 17th July, 1903 :—

Cotton	1,544 bales.
Wheat	11,277 cwts.
Linseed	2,811 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,305 „
Gingellyseed	310 „
Poppyseed	908 „
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	712 „
Rice	577 „
Myrabollams	nil
Cottonseed	1,612 „

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 18.

EXCHANGE—TONE Steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 9-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 1 2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	127 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	175 1-2
Japan 30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·4
1st Settlement	98·2

Money Market, Tone, easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	16th June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 2nd July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 2nd „	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 7th „	6	do.

SEEDS,

Linseed.—Tone declining.			
Ready	Rs.	6	7 6
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	10	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5	10	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready		6	4
Castorseed.—Tone unchanged.			
Ready		20	8

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs.	29	4
Club No. 1	„	23	8
Hard Red	„	23	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet.
Estimated sales 4,000 Bales.
Imports 1,000 do

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·16	6·14 +1	5·63

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·29 +1	5·19 +1	5·14 +2	5·12 +1	5·11 +1

Mar.-April, 5·11 +1

COTTON.—The local Market is quiet, with little or no enquiry from Exports for ready or New Crop. The mills are buying very quietly. Rates are unchanged.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats dull.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	85 5-8
Bar Silver	24 7-8

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th June, 1903, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,16,000	1,75,000	4,000	2,95,000
Or per mile of Railway	252	379	9	640
For previous 25 weeks of last year	27,21,990	61,95,383	1,03,890	90,21,213
Total for 26 weeks	29,37,990	63,70,383	1,13,890	93,22,143
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,03,768	1,86,051	2,655	2,92,475
Per mile of Ry. do.	225	403	6	634
Total to corresponding date do.	28,36,512	56,75,738	77,635	85,89,925

Increase for the week Rs. 2,525
Do. to date „ 7,32,303

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th June, 1903, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	400	..	700
Or per mile of Railway	15	23	..	41
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	9,555	8,117	45	17,757
Total for 26 weeks	9,851	8,557	45	18,457
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	442	277	1	720
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	16	...	42
Total to corresponding date do.	10,876	8,819	66	19,827

Decrease for the week Rs. 20
Decrease to date „ 1,365

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens, and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BONE—ARDAGH—June 24, at St Peter's Staines, C B Bone to Janet Prudence, daughter of the late General R D Ardagh, Indian Civil Service.

CHAMPION—HILL—June 23, at All Saints' Church, Westbere, Kent, the Rev S A T Champion, Rector of Nyngan, New South Wales, Australia, to Blanche Helen, daughter of Col P E Hill.

COOKE-HURLE—DAVEY—June 23, at St Mary's Leigh Woods, Bristol, E F Cooke-Hurle, Captain, 13th Somerset Light Inf, to Grace, daughter of the late T Davey.

GIBBONS—PLATT-HIGGINS—June 25, at St Margaret's, Westminster, R M Groves, Lieutenant Royal Navy, to Cicely, daughter of F Platt-Higgins, M P.

HAMILTON-GORDON—MATON—June 20, at St Mary's Church, Wimbledon, Lieut D W Hamilton-Gordon, R N, of the Royal Naval Gunnery School, Sheerness, to Emilie, daughter of Mr Maton.

DEATHS.

CRESSY—June 22, at Glasgow, Capt J Z Cressy, R N, aged 76.

DOBIE—June 24, at Wetheral, Cumberland, widow of Major H M Dobie, R E I C S 30th Madras Inf and daughter of the late E H Locker, F R S F S A Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

EFOULKES—June 17, at Old Northgate House, Chester, W W Efoulkes, late Judge of County Courts, circuit No 7.

HAWKE—June 29, at Sundridge, Ascot, Frances, Lady Hawke, widow of Edward, fourth Baron Hawke, aged 81.

MOSS—June 27, at Barton Crescent, Dawlish, T Moss, late Public Works Dept., India, aged 76.

TREMLETT—June 28, at Woodstock Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick, E J Tremlett, Colonel Royal Art (retired).

TRITTON—June 27, at Ealing, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late E Tritton, C B inspector-general of hospitals, Bengal.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL-GOMPERTZ—July 15, at Kotagiri, Nilgiris, S India, the wife of R K C Gomperts, of a son.

CAULFIELD-BROWNE—July 7, at Rangoon, the wife of A Caulfield-Browne, I F Co Ld, of a son.

HOLLAND—July 5, at Port House, Rangoon, the wife of Commander G E Holland, R I M, of a daughter.

THOMSON—July 15, at Woodcock Hall, Ootacamund, Mrs Thomson, of a daughter.

WHITE—July 4, at Henzada, Mrs Ernest White, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JWALA PRASADA—TAGORE—July 12, at Calcutta, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, by Pundit Preo Nath Shastri, assisted by Pandits Jogendra Nath Sermoni and Shyshana Vidyarnava, Pandit Jwala Prasada, of the U P Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Etah, son of Pandit Ajudhia Prasada, of Indalpur, Shahjahanpur, to Purnima Tagore (Sudakshina), daughter of the late Babu Hemandra Nath Tagore and granddaughter of Maharshi Devindra Nath Tagore.

NATHAN—RICHARDS—July 8, at St Anthony's Church, Rangoon, by Rev Father J B Mourlanne, assisted by Rev Fathers Marogey and Chagnat, F E Nathan (Clerk, R C Church, Cantonment), Clerk, P W D, to Miss Laura Mary Richards, the second daughter of Mr Paul Richards, Senior Hospital Assistant.

DEATHS.

COOPER—July 6, Thomas J Cooper, Assistant to Foucar and Co, Ltd, drowned at the Royal Lakes, aged 26.

STOCKER—July 13, at Landour, of enteric fever, Harold Maurice Stocker, Lieut, R A, Gujrat Mountain Battery, aged 22 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 7-33m., 7-5s. Low water, 0-47m., 1-31s.
Municipal By-election of a Councillor in place of the late Mr. Rahimtula Khairaj, Municipal Office.
Novelty Theatre, Variety Concert, Benefit of Mr. Felix Sternberg, 9-30 p.m.
League Football, Cooperage.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A Langur or Hanuman monkey (Semnopithecus entellus) has been presented to the zoological collection by Mr. G. M. Pritchard from Kamptee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per s. s. Pangola via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 22nd instant.

DEPARTURES OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—His Highness the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar in Kathiawar left Bombay on Friday night for his territory.—Raja Raghaji Saheb Bhosle of Nagpur also left for Nagpur on the afternoon of the same day.

POONA GAYAN SAMAJ.—In addition to the grant of Rs. 700 already made to the Samaj by his mother, the Maharani of Baroda, in 1893, his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has been pleased to make a gift of Rs. 700 as his personal donation for the time being.

RUNAWAY TRAM HORSE.—On Friday afternoon while a horse attached to tramcar No. 151 was being changed at Marine Street, Fort, the animal broke loose and ran away towards the Elphinstone Circle Gardens, knocking down in its career one Tulsidas Hargovind, a Hindu, aged thirty-five years causing slight injuries to both his legs. The horse then jumped on to the garden railings, breaking two of the bars. The animal which was seriously injured was eventually secured.

A KAPOLE REFORMER.—Mr. Jugmohundas Samaldas has been elected Secretary of the Kapole community in appreciation of his services to the cause of reform in their social, religious, and educational conditions. Caste disputes of long standing were satisfactorily settled through his energetic endeavours, and at present peace and harmony prevail among the members of that community. Though comparatively not a rich man, he has spent money for the welfare of the young generation, who will remember his name with grateful and affectionate regard.

LOCAL HONOURS.—Dr. H. J. Dadysett, who had been practising in Bombay as a specialist for ear, throat, and nose diseases for the last 12 years, has been appointed a clinical assistant to Drs. Davedas, Grant, and Peter Jekins at the Central London Ear and Throat Hospital. He has been also nominated to act as an assistant House Surgeon during the vacation. Dr. Dadysett is the first and only native on this side of India to be nominated to such a post as the abovementioned London Hospital.—Mr. Khursedjee Nasarwanjee Khranjia, son of Dr. N. D. Khranjia, who went last year to compete for the Indian Medical Service, has passed the examination of L. R. C. P., London, and M. R. C. S., England.

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Sanders, Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Yabuda Shailom and Sitaram Luxmon with causing the deaths of Rattonjee Pestonjee Ichaporia, Jacob Jamshon, William Russell, Lillyan Hayden, and Mahomed Omer on the 31st May, 1903, by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. Mr. Vellaker, pleader, appeared for the first accused and Mr. Moos, of Messrs Payne and Company, solicitors, appeared for the second. On an application from Mr. Sloane, the case was remanded till the 31st instant, in order to enable him to obtain copies of the depositions at the Coroner's inquiry. The accused were enlarged on their furnishing a bail for Rs. 1,000 each.

BURGLARY AT MANDAVI.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Williamson charged Narayen Pandoo and Gunpat Babaji with house-breaking by day and theft of property of the value of Rs. 252, belonging to Rama Luximon. The accused were further charged with abetment of the offence. The accused broke into the house of the complainant at Mandavi on the 8th instant, and carried away the property. They were arrested by the police, and property of the value of Rs. 217 was recovered from them. The first accused was convicted of receiving, retaining, concealing, and disposing of stolen property, and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for abetment.

MEETING OF THE GAUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN COMMUNITY.—As advertised a general meeting of the members of the Gaud Saraswat Brahman community of Bombay was held yesterday evening in the Hall of the Aryan Education Society, Girgaum, under the presidency of Mr. Vishnu Jiwajee Pagnis to adopt the report of the Board of Trustees from 16th June, 1902, to 24th May, 1903, and the audited statement of account for the year 1902, and to elect new trustees and auditors in the place of the old Board. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the following Board and auditors appointed :—Mr. Dattatriya Balwantrao Chitnis, Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar, Dr. Anant Narayan Sambare, Mr. Baji Vishnu Nerurkar, Mr. Mangesh Ramkrishna Tenge, Mr. Parasuram Vithal Pandit, Mr. Vishnu Balkrishna Pandit; and auditors Messrs. Jagonath Vinayak Mahadolkar and Krishnajee Sakharam Pakar. After a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

MISAPPROPRIATING MONEY ORDERS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Morris charged Karim Moosa a postal peon, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 25-9-0, the amount of eighteen money-orders. It appears that one Sayed Pir Noorshah, residing in Pinjari Lane, near the Crawford Markets, used to receive a number of money-orders for small sums every day from his customers in up-country places in payment of goods sent to them. The accused who was a money order delivery peon was entrusted with the amount of the orders for payment to the complainant. The accused was in the habit of misappropriating the amount of one money order every day. The fraud was discovered and the Postmaster of the Mandavi Post Office informed the police, who arrested the accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to suffer a further term of six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—In Cawasjee Patel Street Fort, yesterday, Mr. F. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Merwanjee Cursetjee Umrigar, a Parsee, aged twenty-four years. The deceased was a timber-holder by profession and lived in Cowasjee Patel Street. He supported his two sisters and a brother. He was in monetary difficulties and not having paid rents to his landlord for some months past, the latter seemed to have threatened to sue him in a court of law. Merwanjee left home on Thursday afternoon without saying where he was going. He did not return in the evening nor did he turn up next day. As he was in the habit of staying away, his relations did not feel suspicious and made no inquiries about his absence. Yesterday morning his body was found by the police floating in a well on Wandby Road, opposite the Scottish Church. The body, when removed, was found to have been much decomposed. In the pocket of the coat was found some money and a pint of brandy with some liquor in it. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

RESISTING A BAILIFF.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr P. H. Dastur, Second-Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which J. D. Fonseca, a bailiff in the Bombay Small Causes Court charged Baboo Govind, a Hindu, with obstructing a public servant in the execution of his duty. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the bailiff had a warrant of arrest against one Baboo Kanoo, a hamal in the employ of a Mahomedan merchant residing at Walkeshwar. On Wednesday last the bailiff went to the bungalow to execute the warrant of arrest. The bailiff arrested Baboo Kanoo in the servant's quarters, and after that the Bhaya (watchman) of the bungalow came up and said to the bailiff, "Why did you enter my masters' compound ?" and began to altercate with him. There was a quarrel between them and they all agreed to go upstairs and telephone to the master. This was done, and on a message being received to turn the bailiff out, the accused who was a gardener in the employ of the same master, armed himself with a knife, and told the bailiff to let go Baboo Kanoo. When this was not done he pushed the bailiff about, and thus succeeded in releasing Baboo Kanoo, who escaped. It was contended for the defence that as the gate was closed the arrest was illegal. The Magistrate, however, held that the gate was opened and saw no reason why the gate should have been closed when the owner lived in the house and had only left it temporarily to go to his office. The Bhaya was interested in saying that the gate was closed, because it was his duty to stop people going into his master's compound without orders, and he not having been present would naturally want to make his master believe that he had shut the gate. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 45.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 20.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

607,01—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and N Co Ld vs Lakhmishanker Divashanker and another—K B Mehta and Pesonjee R and K. Part heard.

123,03—Bhaishanker K and G—Bai Jaskorebai widow vs Nichunal Kapurchand and another—Mulla and M Pat heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

44,01—Tyabji D and Co—Kessamji Ruttonsey vs Manockbai—Little and Co.

For Consent Decree.

507,02—Payne and Co—Badeha Anilbai and Soda Fabrick vs Cama Itumji—Dikshit and D.

For an exparte Decree.

837-00—Nanu and H—Shuriff Dawjee Canjee vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan—Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

750,03—Little and Co—Esmailji Ebramji and others vs S Rassoridin and others—D D Romer—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

9,02—Smetham B and N—John F Fernandes and others vs Bruno F Nunes—K B Mehta. Part heard.

Long Causes.

73,02—Crawford B and Co—Luis Alexander Wallas and another vs Goolam Hoosein Ruttonsey Naoji Ardeshir H D and Co.

731,02—Crawford B and Co—Luis Alexander Wallas and another vs Bai Manbai and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.

110,03—Payne and Co—Samji Dana vs Mulji Naran and others.

303-11505-01—Crawford D and Co—Gidhur Shamjee and another vs Trikhoovandas Lalookhoy and another—Trabjee D and Co.

52-03—Wadia and G—Jivaji Dinsha Ghandy vs Bomanji Ardaser Wadia—Payne and Co.

757,02—Thakardas and Co—The Advocate General vs Khan Saheb Daud Soloman—Payne and Co.

759,12—Mansookhlal J and N—Narotam Anandji vs Gopaldas Shamji and another—R P Mehta.

31,03—Smetham B N—Gangadhar Girdharji and Tulsidhand Hookumchand and others—Maganlal and J

56,03—Little and Co—The New Pachura Mafg Co Ld vs Bai Rilabai widow and others—B Rajbhoyay.

103,03—Thakurdas and Co—Hassam Dhy Virani and others vs Chaturbhuj Goverdhan and others—Sorabjee D and J

108,03—Little and Co—Walter Sunwell and another vs Mohandas Dwarkadas and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

133,01—Craigie L and O—Oordhandas Khattaw and another vs Shaw Wallace and Co—Little and Co.

133,03—M B Chotia—Valibai widow vs Sorabai widow—Payne and Co.

235,01—Payne

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All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1903.

THE BUILDING DISASTER.

THE finding of the Coroner and the verdict of the jury in the protracted enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the disaster at the Market were the only logical outcome of the evidence. It was shown very plainly and almost at the outset that the deaths of the five unfortunate persons over whose bodies the enquiry was held were directly due to the negligence. Whose negligence it is for a Judge and Jury to decide. The enquiry has resulted in a thorough exposé of the methods of the builder in this city, and the facts elicited are a direct condemnation of the present state of the law governing the inspection of buildings. Two public bodies—the Municipality and the Improvement Trust—to both of whom have been delegated powers ostensibly for the safeguarding of the public welfare are directly interested in the building of the particular structure which collapsed with such fatal results, and both were powerless to insist on the work being carried out in accordance with rules they know to be necessary for the public safety. A single individual to whom the question of interest upon capital outlay is unfortunately of more importance than any question of danger to human life is able to circumvent the one, to fool and defy the other, and finally to put the law to naught. It is a state of affairs which we find it difficult to review without a feeling of indignation. Examine the position of the Municipal Corporation as explained by the Coroner. We are informed that a builder is called upon to submit plans and sections of every floor of any building which he proposes to erect. In these drawings he must indicate the position, form, and dimensions of the component parts of the structure in a general way. He is not expected to perform the impossible task of showing the materials employed. The Commissioner has the power to make an inspection if he cares to do so, but even then this inspection is only of a superficial nature and does not impose upon the Corporation the duty of inspecting the quality of the materials. The whole of the responsibility in respect of the components of a structure is left with the builder. That individual is thus given carte blanche and the fullest discretion in the selection of materials. The very loophole which the jerry-builder desires is left unguarded, and notwithstanding continual evidence that buildings of the flimsiest character are being run up in this so-called progressive city, the Corporation is content with the legislation now in force, denouncing the jerry-builder at the same time with all the fluency of Pecksniffian righteousness. It is useless, as the Coroner found, to discuss the evidence so far as the Municipality is concerned. The testimony of experts clearly gives the cause of the collapse to be defective material used in the structure. But, apparently, as the Act now stands, had these defects been recognised before the disaster, the Municipality would have been powerless to prevent their use. They could have raised no objection to the utilisation of the defective beams, and the builder would still have been able to proceed, confident in the exercise of his own omnipotent discretion. It goes without saying that no builder desires to bring about a holocaust as the result of his labours and the expenditure of his money. But the argument of the jerry-builder is very simple. The less capital he expends the better return he will get for his money. As a rule a building does not collapse; it is to the interest of the builder to avoid that contingency. It is merely the health of the residents which suffers and if the structure falls into premature delapidation, he has the satisfaction of knowing that before that time, with an easily obtainable rent-roll, he has well lined his own pocket.

The position of the Improvement Trust is even more anomalous than that of the Municipality. The land upon which this building has been erected was Improvement Trust property. They had, therefore, the right to call for the submission of plans, and theoretically they had the right to prevent the building of the structure should the plans not meet with their approval. But how does the system work in practice? Here we have a concrete instance of its futility. A building is projected, plans are drawn, submitted to the Improvement Trust, and passed. So far so good. But it suddenly strikes the builder that it would be more in accordance with his own ideas if the plans were altered. He alters them accordingly. The Improvement Trust objects, and threatens him with legal processes. But he either misunderstands or ignores their representations. The building proceeds in accordance with the altered plans. There is a calamity and a Coroner's inquest. No responsibility attaches to the Improvement Trust. They have done their little best. They are rather to be congratulated than blamed. But how will the public, in the interests of whose health, safety, and convenience this body was formed, regard their position? Possibly with the same calm assurance as heretofore.

It is patent that the law is absurdly impotent, and whilst it has needed a serious disaster to bring that fact home to the public at large, the public bodies in whose hands was the power to wield it can have little excuse for the indifference with which they have regarded its deficiencies. The Improvement Trust is as a rule able to steer clear of the jerry-builder. Their policy, which is to add to architectural beauty of the city quite as much as to its sanitary condition, has kept them clear from dealings with the class of builder who is a menace to the public safety. Possibly this policy has given them false assurance, and it behoves them in future to remember that grace and architectural beauty may be an effectual cloak for rotten materials and defective construction. The Municipality have no such excuse to offer. They have the safety of the public in the hollow of their hand. From the humblest chawl to the proudest mansion, they are, or should be, directly responsible, and it should be their first care that not so much as a single defective plank enters into the construction of any building that may be erected in Bombay. They have proved over and over again that they have been directly cognisant of efforts to evade a proper conception of the definition of duty on the part of the builder. They are after all the makers of the law, and it is a serious reproach that the system which they have allowed to obtain remains in its present condition and that that system should call for the observation which found a place in a Coroner's jury's verdict on Friday last. The Sittaram Building Disaster should be to them an effectual awakening; indeed, it is not to be conceived that they can remain inactive for ever so insignificant a period after this direct exposure of the Municipal Bye-laws relating to building. Were it not so obvious that the present position of the portion of the Municipal Act, which relates to the construction of buildings, has led to forgetfulness, we should be inclined to say something of the moral responsibility of the Corporation in the present instance. At any rate it is very clear that should the maintenance of the present Municipal bye-laws result in the loss of a single life in future the moral responsibility of the Municipal Corporation will be direct and emphatic. The cloak of legal disability will not render them one whit the less culpable, and their failure to consult the interests and safety of the public will not be one tittle the less serious. At the moment it is not competent for us to discuss such evidence as will go for the consideration of the tribunal which will deal with the accused persons. We merely desire to emphasise the remarks of the Coroner's jury in so far as they relate to the position of the public bodies concerned in this unfortune fatality. The Coroner has given the Improvement Trust and the Corporation credit for the ready way in which they volunteered their evidence. After all that was the due of the public as well as of the Coroner's court, and in that respect they are entitled only to the credit of having done their duty.

SPELLING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ATTENTION has recently been drawn by a London contemporary to the shameful neglect shown in that rudimentary yet essential branch of learning, spelling, in our public and preparatory schools at home which, even if a tithe of the story be true, makes it high time that our great schools were called to strict account. Our contemporary does not inform us how it came by the information, and whether or not it is based upon the actual examination papers, but we may presume that the facts as stated are authentic. Although it is a matter of common knowledge that the weak point in the education of public school aspirants for the army is spelling, the following list of errors extracted by our contemporary from the replies to papers set to and answered by army candidates reveals a state of things infinitely below the third standard teaching of a Board School so far as grounding in the simplest rudiments is concerned. Take for instance the variants suggested in the following six well-known words :—Wolseley, Veterinary, Barricade, Ordnance, Khaki, and Commissariat. The first on the list, the name of one of the best known generals in the world shows the following variations :—Wolsley, Wollsey, Wolsely, Wolesly, Wolesley, Woolsey, and Wollesolly. The word Veterinary is rendered Veteranary, Veterenary, Vetrenary, Vetranary, Veterany, Vetinary, and Vetternary. The following astonishing hash is made of Barricade :—Baracade, Barracade, Baricade, Barrickade, Barrackade, and Barackade. Even more astonishing is the spelling of Ordnance which is given Ordinence, Ordonance, Aundinense, and Ordinance. The variants in Khaki are Kahki, Karkhi, Kharki, Karkie, Kakhi, and Kharki. Commissariat is given Commisareat, Commisariat, Commisarate, and Comisariat. Our contemporary gives a long list of other variations of common words equally instructive which only go to prove that spelling is an art that has no place in the curriculum of our public and preparatory schools.

THE MALDIVES.

"KING of Twelve Thousand Isles and Thirteen Atolls," such is the curious title borne by the Sultan of that out-of-the-world group of coral-reefs and sand-pits known as the Maldives which few European travellers have ever visited. Now that communication between Colombo and Male, the capital of the islands, has become more regular than formerly, there is no reason why travellers and naturalists in search of fresh ground should not turn their attention to the islands. The Archipelago, which comprises no less than seventeen groups of islets, carries a population of about 30,000, a smart, intelligent, and progressive people. They are apparently a mixed race, coming from Aryan as the main of original stock, and it is curious that their language shows a close affinity with old Sinhalese. Their attachment to Mahomedanism dates from 600 years back, and they have always been very devout disciples of the religion promulgated by the famous prophet. The Maldives, it may not be generally known, were first settled by Europeans in 1518, when Joas Gomez, with a formidable party of Portuguese, effected a landing, and started plantations in various parts of the group. Gomez and his companions so ill-treated the people, however, that the Maldivians rose at last under the direction of one of their fighting chiefs, and killed every white man in the place. It was an effective lesson, and it kept mischievous white men out of the islands for a long time afterwards. But in 1645 the natives were troubled again by European invaders, many of these unfortunately being English. Thus Sir William Hedges, who passed through the Maldives in those days, recorded in his diary:—"We putt out a piece of Red Ancient to appear like a Moor's vessel, not judging it safe to be known as English, our nation having lately got an ill name by abusing ye inhabitants." In the year mentioned, by way of securing protection against foreign marauders, the Sultan of the Maldives offered tribute to, and became vassal of, the Dutch Governor of Ceylon, and the political connection thus established between the archipelago and Ceylon has remained unimpaired ever since.

BICYCLES.

LAST year's production of bicycles in England was greater than that of any previous one except the great boom year. The chief business was done in cheaper machines, and consequently the profit on each was small. This factor will be calculated in later work, for the factories will this year give their chief attention to the making of low-priced bicycles. A prominent cycle maker in Coventry has concluded arrangements for turning out one special type which will be certain to sell quickly. The manufacturer has come to the conclusion that it is more profitable to make a large number of cheap machines that find buyers at once than a few expensive ones. In the construction of ordinary bicycles there is little, if any, change. In motor-cycles it is quite otherwise. That new industry is developing rapidly, and invention follows invention to secure the speed and comfort, and also the safety of the rider.

PIANOS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO deals largely in musical instruments. We learn from an Austrian contemporary that this go-ahead town bought and sold fourteen million dollars worth in 1902. The greater number of these were made in Chicago itself, only three millions' worth coming from other States and quite a small proportion from beyond the sea. Piano factories supplied most of the instruments, one firm alone committing the heinous crime of constructing thirty thousand "pieces." Twenty-five years ago, the Eastern towns, and specially New York, had the monopoly of piano-building. Chicago now takes the lead, New York following immediately after. To this pre-eminence the more favourable position of Chicago with regard to the Western States of the Union has contributed, as well as the fact that she has for the last ten years done a considerable trade in her own special manufacture of malls pianos.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay from Europe, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Persia, were the Hon. E. J. Howke, and Lieutenant the Hon. I. Murray.

AMONGST the passengers who left for Europe by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia, were the Hon. Mr. Justice Birkitt, Colonel J. S. Ashby, Major the Hon. W. D. Sclater Booth, and Colonel Deane.

H. M. S. REDBREAST, Lieutenant Commander G. C. Quayle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 10th instant. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon, moderating towards Indian coast.

CAPTAIN READY, 2nd Welsh Regiment, has been granted permission to travel through Persia en route to England.

IT is reported that Chitral, the notorious freebooter of the Kohat border, was killed when leading the Wattasai Lashkar in the attack on Sangrobat.

DURING the forthcoming relief of the Chitral garrison the usual daily reports will be submitted by the Officers Commanding both relieved and relieving forces.

CORRESPONDENCE is at present proceeding between the War Office and the India Office regarding the incidence of the cost of movements of regimental units to and from India since the commencement of the South African war.

MR. TATA has been granted permission to visit the Cossipore Factory to inspect the processes there employed in making steel, and he will be supplied with information regarding the nature and extent of the requirements of the Ordnance Department in this respect.

THE civil authorities at Berbera have imposed ten days' quarantine against India. This queer procedure at a moment when reinforcements are being hurried across the sea reminds one of the eccentric prisoner who died of starvation because he suspected the jailers had poisoned his food.

IN addition to the duties previously specified, the new Inspecting Officer of Cantonments will also be expected to acquaint himself with the financial position of cantonments generally, and to advise how that position may be improved. It will be open to Government to depute him to visit any particular cantonment, with a view to making special inquiry into its financial condition.

IT is somewhat extraordinary, writes the "Pioneer," that the Native Press, so ready to let its imagination carry it away over Kashmir, should not have jumped at the opportunity afforded by the latest arrangement with the Khan of Khelat to find therein another instance of unscrupulous British usurpation. It might look at first sight, indeed, as if we were gradually stripping the Khans of Khelat of their patrimony, for since 1854, when we first extended our protection to the State, we have taken over the important district of Quetta and are now leasing in perpetuity Nasirabad, Nisbat and the Manjuti lands. The fact is, however, that if our interference and aggrandisement in this direction have been indispensable for the success of our frontier policy, they have been equally necessary for the safety of the Khans and the interests of their subjects. Writing in 1880 of the 1876 Treaty, Lord Lytton said: "The Bolan Pass then reopened has never since been closed. During the Afghan campaign of 1878 not a single British soldier was maintained or a single robbery maintained in that Pass. Throughout the country villages have been rebuilt, and trade and agriculture not only restored but powerfully stimulated. The revenues of the Khan and the wealth of his subjects have been largely increased; they are still rapidly increasing; both the sovereign and the people are contented; and our Khelat border is perfectly quiet." This after the horrible anarchy of the previous years, when Khan and Sardars were engaged in constant quarrels, which disturbed the whole country side. "There is only one word I wish to add on the subject of Khelat. . . . Consider how terribly the difficulties, the anxieties, and the expense of the Government of India would have been augmented if the condition of that country and our relations with it, had been in '78 or in '80 such as I found them in '76. The fruit of the Sandeman policy was seen in the friendly intercourse of the Proclamation Durbar, and the valuable aid given by the late Wali Sir Muhammed Khodadad Khan in the Afghan war of 1878-79. The present agreement will undoubtedly be for the advantage of the population who will now come under British administration; that it has not been dictated by merely selfish motives on our part is proved by the fact that it will involve pecuniarily a dead loss to the Indian Government.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

THE first dance given by Lord Kitchener at Simla took place last Thursday. To say that it was a pretty function, and that Snowdon has never been the scene of a more hospitably conceived or better organised entertainment, conveys but a faint idea of the event. Time and again the station has witnessed the official residence of the Commander-in-Chief illuminated and decorated for a dance. The weird effect of torch-lighted approach of chinese lantern hung exterior and of bunting-decked shamianas and verandahs is familiar to all old residents of the station. In this case, however, there was an interest that has never before existed. The German Imperial Standard, which decorated one of the walls, bore the date 1870 upon it, and carried one back to the fierce fighting of the Franco-German war and to the young and then unknown Englishman who served through it to learn lessons destined to bear fruit for the British Empire. Broad-headed, murderous spears were there from the battle-fields of the Soudan, recalling the epoch-making struggle of Omdurman. Particoloured flags of the Transvaal and Orange Free State fluttered from the roof with memories that stirred the pulses of the coldest among us.

The two buildings of which Snowdon consists were both thrown open for the occasion, and one noticed changes indicative of the taste of their present occupant. The hall is now pannelled in dark walnut, and the Transvaal coat of arms, from our Kruger's chair of State, looks down from over the stairs, its recumbent lion, its booted burgher and its legend "Eendract Makt Magt" (combination makes strength) full of significance of the past. The famous Kitchener plate of solid gold, the gift of a grateful empire, made a feature of the principal supper room. Beside all this, such incidents in the decorations, as the silver and plush howdahs and the gold embroidered elephant cloths, which generations of visitors to Snowdon have admired, seemed trite. Over five hundred guests were present, the gathering including the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and Lady Rivaz, and other principal officials and their families. All were received by their host who shook hands cordially with each on arrival.

Though not large this year, the Simla Fine Art Exhibition is distinctly interesting. It will be remembered that the Committee started an innovation, last season, by refusing to hang works that were lacking in merit. A further departure has been made this year in declining to award prizes in cases in which a high standard is not attained in the classes concerned. The Viceroy's prize is one of those which has thus failed to find a recipient, but the effect is distinctly healthy and undoubtedly tends to enhance the respect in which what is beginning to be recognised as the premier art exhibition of India is held.

The principal picture, which meets the eye on entering the Town Hall, is an admirable portrait of himself by Major Ommanney. This is awarded two prizes and deserves them both. It is a sure, careful piece of work, lacking perhaps in atmosphere and imagination, but accurate and good. On the same screen are three other portraits all noticeable in their way. One is of a Parsee gentleman, painted with much restraint and some power by Mr. Pithawalla, an artist, whose work is rightly attracting attention. Another is of the head of an Italian model painted by Miss Marris, who also exhibits a capital night scene in a Birmingham street, a clever child's head, and other studies. The third is a portrait of a lady by Mrs. Beadon who has also has two good pastels of the viceregal children. Further to the right the eye is caught by a large picture of mountain stream and glacier, the foreground dotted with golden flowers which answer the sunshine on the folliage in the middle distance and contrast cleverly with the grass. It is the work of Captain Molyneux, whose painting is always interesting and crisp, if a little lacking in novelty. Captain Molyneux wins the Society's prize for oils with this picture. He also carries off Mr. Ker's prize for the best water colour sketch of Himalayan scenery, with a painting of Mollanglote Mullah, Chamba. The Commander in Chief's prize for soldiers is taken by sub conductor Graham with a plea ant picture, full of sunshine and colour, of a street corner in Rawalpindi. Mr. Waterfield wins the Society's prize for the best picture in water colours, with a capital study of yellow, new reaped sheaves standing amidst the stubble, with red tiled English farm-house in the middle distance and black storm clouds beyond. Miss Hazel Supple's "Dancing Girl" which receives the Society's second prize for water colours is a spirited sketch, slight but convincing. A pleasing country scene, a road winding in the middle, by Miss Parbury, wins Mr. Brereton's prize for water colours. Mr Hotz's prize is won by a bit of typical Indian river scenery well painted by Colonel Supple, the sun setting over the bank with a stretch of effectively introduced sand. Mr. Arundel's prize is taken by Major Wilson, R. A. with a clever bit of work painted near Mhow, of yellow sunset with flying kites outlined against it, a solitary horseman approaching over the horizon and shanties in the gathering dusk alongside. Mr Scallon exhibits some convincingly drawn coloured sketches from the London streets.

Mrs Battine has a number of clever sketches including a spirited drawing of the crowd going to the Delhi Durbar, and another full of life and brightness of a little native girl doing a salam. Mrs. Barrow exhibits drawings after the Aubrey Beardsley method which are amongst the best things in the exhibition. There are also a number of really admirable minatures, those by Miss Way being especially noticeable.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson's prize for the best monochrome is won by Mr. F C. Scallon with a clever etching of Temple Ghat at Monghyr, with bathers on the steps and dinghey floating alongside. The same artist has a number of other sketches in the exhibition, all of them showing talent. Major General Duff's prize for N. C. O. and soldiers is won by sub-conductor R. Graham, with a careful bit of black and white work showing junks floating on the calm waters of the Pei Ho in misty light.

In still life there are two pictures that should be looked at. One is by Miss Hand, of violets daintily gathered. The other is by Mrs. Lees, of lilac and wallflower, which took the first prize in the Naini Tal Exhibition.

I should also notice a large painting, soft and full of feeling, by Mrs. Latimer, of a portion of Summer Hill.

The photographs are not numerous but contain a number of good things. The best single picture is by Mr. Russell who exhibited some striking things last year. It is a landscape scene from the valley of the Beas. The prize for the best series goes to Mr. Harrison who has taken some excellent views in Kashmir. Mr. Claude White's glacier pictures are also noticeable, and there is some good work by professionals, Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd and Mr. Polacek exhibiting a number.

The Exhibition contains a good many things besides pictures. Of the miscellaneous exhibits by far the most noticeable is some really admirable walnut wood carving by Colonel Mahon, R.A. It consists of a overmantel with Corinthian pillars, the panels bearing delightful Rubenesque figures in bas-relief from the Marie de Medicis series. The centre lower panel represents a royal marriage. On the right is depicted the departure of King Henry VI to war in Germany, and the reconciliation of the queen with her son Louis XIII. Two outer panels represent the fates presiding at the Queen's birth and time disclosing Truth. Above are three unfinished panels with single figures representing grief at the assassination of the King and Victory, typical of the reign. The whole is the most aspiring piece of work in the entire Exhibition. The figures are deep carved, simple, and well moulded, and the design strong and effective. Around the walls are also some beautiful carpets from the Bikaneer Jail. On the tables is a quantity of lace, that exhibited by Mrs Cock being rightly selected by the judges for the award. There is also some artistically decorated wood work, exhibited by Mrs. Dane one of the pieces being a sweet little tea-caddy in brown and cream colour, hat to see is to covet.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREAT BRITAIN'S FINANCES.

INCREASING PROSPERITY.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

SPEECH BY MR. RITCHIE.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Mr. Ritchie, speaking at the Mansion House, repudiated the charge that he had insufficiently safeguarded the Sinking Fund, and declared that in four years the Fund would reach the sum of nine millions which was unprecedented.

He declared that British Consols were still the best and greatest security in the world.

He dwelt upon the increasing prosperity of the trade and commerce of Great Britain, and thought all would agree that it rested on those who desired a change of system under which the country had been so prosperous to show that a change was necessary and desirable.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FORCE.

DISCUSSION IN THE COMMONS.

PROJECT TO COST £900,000.

SOUTH AFRICA TO CONTRIBUTE.

LONDON, JULY 17.

A considerable discussion and some criticism followed Mr. Brodrick's statement in the House of Commons regarding the force for South Africa.

Replying to various speakers, Mr. Brodrick stated that the actual increase in the cost was about £900,000. As South Africa would greatly benefit by the presence of the troops the question of a South African contribution might arise.

He was, he said, satisfied that transport to India would be immediately available in the case of any emergency.

THE FAR EAST.

SPEECH BY GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

FORT ARTHUR'S DEFENCES.

NEW LOAN FOR CHINA.

WIJU AN OPEN PORT.

General Kuropatkin in laying the foundation stone of the Port Arthur Cathedral made a speech in which he said that Port Arthur was becoming inaccessible to all enemies no matter how numerous or whence they came.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that China has concluded a loan of two millions of taels with the Russo-Chinese Bank which instead of interest will receive privileges in Chinese Turkestan.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Reuter (Yokohama) states that the British representative has requested the opening of Wiju to foreign trade, and that the Korean Government is believed to be favourable to the idea.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATED BY THE IRISH.

THE THIRD READING.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Irish Land Bill has passed through Committee and been read a third time in the House of Commons.

Mr. Healy congratulated Mr. Wyndham on the genius, skill, and courage he had shown in the conduct of the Bill.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION.

FRENCH DELEGATES TO VISIT LONDON.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Anglo French Union for the development of commercial relations between Great Britain and France is practically completed, and a number of French delegates arrive in London on Tuesday with deputies of the arbitration group for the purpose of conferring with the English representatives of the Union.

LORD ROBERTS AT BIRMINGHAM.

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Lord Roberts to-day was presented with the Freedom of the City of Birmingham.

Mr. Chamberlain made a speech on the occasion highly eulogising his Lordship's services.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

REVISION OF THE RULES.

The International Telegraph Conference has completely revised the rules relating to codes, and from the 1st July, 1904, any combination of five letters will be accepted as one word.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The report of the Commission appointed to report on the site for the Australian Federal Capital places the town of Tumut in New South Wales first.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY).

THE POPE'S CONDITION.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE RALLY.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Pope's condition is unchanged and he may live several days.

The Doctors have now ceased predicting.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Pope is better to-day than he has been since his illness, and the rally may continue some time.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Pope has passed a sleepless and restless night, and his pulse is weak. The Cardinals are hastening to the Vatican.

BRITISH EAST AFRICAN REPORT.

The report of the British East African administration pronounces in the strongest manner against the migration of natives of the Protectorate to Johannesberg.

The report apparently settles the question of drawing natives thence to the Transvaal.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

President Roosevelt has decided to summon a special session of Congress for the purpose of introducing legislation dealing with the present unsatisfactory financial conditions particularly in connection with Trusts several of which are notoriously tottering and others bankrupt.

TRIAL OF THE NEW SHAMROCK.

The trials of the new Shamrock have proved very successful, and Captain Hall, the former skipper of the Cup defender, believes the Shamrock will win.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

THE ELCHO SHIELD.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Ireland has won the Elcho Challenge Shield at Bisley.

England and Scotland tied for second place.

ECLIPSE STAKES.

SALE OF THE WINNER.

SCEPTRE BEATEN.

The following is the result of the race for the Eclipse Stakes of 10,000 sovereigns :—

Ard Patrick	1
Sceptre	2
Rocksand	3

Prior to running in the Eclipse Stakes to-day, Ard Patrick was purchased by Count Lehndorff for twenty thousand guineas, but he is not to be delivered until the end of the racing season.

COUNTY CRICKET.

ALL MATCHES ABANDONED.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The County Cricket matches the last three days have been withdrawn owing to rains.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MR. WHISTLER.

The death is announced of Mr. Whistler, the artist.

[James Abbott McNeill Whistler, President of the Society of British Artists, was born of American parentage in 1835. He was educated in the Military Academy at West Point on the Hudson, U. S. A. In 1857 he went to Europe, and entered the studio of Gleyre, in Paris. He began his artistic life as an etcher; and probably by his etchings, numbering between two and three hundred, he will be best remembered. But his paintings, especially his portraits—that of Senor Sarasate for instance—have elicited the warmest admiration.]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

Brigadier-General Martin, Deputy Adjutant-General, Bengal, has been selected for the Officiating Command of the Peshawar District, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for the Officiating Assistant Adjutant-Generalship.

Captain Stewart, 7th Rajputs, succeeds Captain Bruce in command of the 8th Mule Corps.

It is announced that the King has approved of the appointment of Distinguished Officers of the Indian Army as honorary colonels of native regiments. Such officers may be appointed to all Cavalry Regiments and Infantry Battalions in the Indian Army. Field-Marshal or General Officer to be eligible for appointment to any regiment with which he has had some previous distinguished association.

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The Government of India have approved of the employment in Somaliland of Honorary Lieutenant Malick Umar Hayat Khan, 18th Bengal Lancers, as Assistant Commandant of the 54th Silladar Camel Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gore has vacated the Command of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

The Central Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been fixed for the 18th to the 28th November. The Local Meetings are to be held between the 1st September and the 25th October. As usual the management have been able to come forward with an attractive and varied programme, which should fully sustain interest in rifle shooting through the districts and stations which look to Poona as their centre.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY ON THE MIRACLES.

SERMON AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, JULY 19.

At St. Paul's Church, Poona, last evening, the Bishop of Bombay preached another of those exegetical sermons on doubtful or obscure passages or incidents connected with the Christian faith and higher criticism, from St Matt: ix—35 The sermon was on Miracles. The Service was conducted by the Rev. D. Alessio.—His Lordship said: These words occur at the close of a narrative rich in the record of miracles of various types and kinds. In the preceding context we read of the raising to life of a dead child; of the healing of a woman's long standing trouble by her touch on the hem of Christ's Garment; of the cure of two blind men; and of the casting out of a devil. And now as if to shew that these were not exceptional occurrences, but specimens only of what constantly took place in the daily routine of the Lord's Ministry the Evangelist adds the words of the text. Jesus went about all the cities and villages, teaching in their Synagogues, and preaching the Gospel of the Kingdom, and healing every sickness and every disease among the people.

Now I think there are not a few people at the present time who regard these narratives of miracles as a disfiguration of the Evangelical history, and a blemish on the portraiture of Christ which it contains. They think that the character of Christ does not require such doubtful credentials. It stands out in its impregnable moral sublimity needing no supports, and anything which is open to question, or subject to a suspicion of being fictitious tends to detract from its unchallenged grandeur. And yet such view, intelligible perhaps in itself, must be seen by all careful students to be incompatible with the structure of the Gospels. The accounts of them miracles are woven into the substance of the narratives. The teaching and the working are indissolubly associated as St. Matthew intends to show in the Text, for he links the teaching with the healing, and presents them together as the true portraiture of the Lords ministry. Indeed it has been well said that you cannot get the teaching without the miracles. The great discourses are for the most part hinged on to works of power. "To separate them would be like tearing the jewels out of a jewelled robe. It breaks the whole thing and the story becomes a mere mass of unintelligible fragments."

Now it is, perhaps, because of the recognized hopelessness of trying to purge the Gospels of the miraculous element that some people have lost their faith in them altogether. They have formed the conclusion that miracles are not to be accepted, and rather than modify that conclusion they prefer to regard the Gospels as being, in large measure, petitions documents.

What are the objections felt to the miracles? There are those we know, who say plainly that they are 'impossible' because they are convinced that in the physical world nothing happens abnormally. Every effect has its cause, and the same circumstances always produce the same effects. Such persons would say 'Disease is a physical condition due to a physical cause. Nothing can stay its course except the intervention of some other physical cause stronger than the one which occasions it. It is impossible that a word or a look or any kind of moral or spiritual influence can arrest or overmaster the operation of a physical cause. This is the doctrine of materialism. I do not think I need discuss it for I doubt it is generally held by scientific men. Certainly the greatest Philosophers like John Stuart will have maintained very strongly that it we believe in God at all, miracles must be considered possible. And the late Professor Huxley declared that the miracles of Scripture were child's play compared with the miracles of Nature and that if he and others of a like way of thinking did not believe in Christianity it was not at all because of the miracles, but because they did not believe that there was sufficient evidence to establish the facts on which Christianity rest.

But if it be admitted that miracles are possible it may still be objected that they are improbable and that it is not to be thought likely that Christ would have recourse to such agency. We must answer this objection, I think, with reference to what we believe of the Person of Christ, and of the purpose of His work in the world.

I suppose we all believe that Jesus Christ was an exceptional Person. There is this great difference between Him and any one else we can think of that. He was not a natural product of the age in which He was born and in which He grew up to manhood. Ordinary men are nothing more than the circumstances and influences of their times make them. They may possibly have intuitions and aspirations rising above the level of their times and reaching out to something better, but on the whole it is true to say that they are the product of their times. Is it true to say that of Christ? Was there any one like Him in His own age? Did He learn His pure and lofty morality from His age? Did any one share His perceptions of Godness? Had any one ever spoken as he spoke with an insight approaching His into the truth with respect to God, and human life and duty. If not we have ground for accepting the Christian belief that Jesus Christ had a Divine Nature, that he was God as well as man. "He was on Himself the real Miracle. His person, His Character, His life in this world were far more wonderful than anything that He wrought. If He was God can we think it wonderful that he wrought miracles? The forces of Nature are God's servants. "He can use laws of which man knows and can know nothing, and which if he did know he could not employ" (See Duke of Argyll's Reign of Law: P. 16) God can, as He will, combine, counteract or over master, the operation of laws with which man is familiar tho' he only knows certain modes of their operation. And we must believe that Jesus Christ, as God, could do the same thing and that He would do it to promote an object conducive to His Glory and the good of mankind.

It is here, then, that we come to the point of the whole question of Christ's miracles. What was their character, and what was the purpose for which they were wrought?

We may say with confidence that our Lords miracles were in no case, mere marvels. They were not wrought to create wonder, curiosity, or excitement. It is unfortunate indeed that the word "miracle" occurs at all in our New Testament. It is taken from the vulgate or Latin Translation of the Bible where it is used to represent a Greek word which would have been better translated "Signum" or Sign.

In the Greek New Testament there are four words used to denote our Lord's supernatural works. One of these words is no doubt translated in the English wonder "but in the Greek it does not mean that. It means simply an event attracting attention. It is also very rarely used except in combination with the word "Sign" as in the expression "signs and wonders". Another world is "work that is something accomplished for a good and beneficent purpose. If our Lord had, at the Devils' suggestion, cast Himself from the pinnacle of the Temple that would have been a mere marvel and He refused to do it. But when He healed a sick man or cast out a Devil it is quite true that the people wondered. They said, "It was never so seen in Israel" But it was an exercise of beneficent power as well as a marvel.

Our Lords miracles were signs. They were signs accrediting Him as the messenger of God and establishing the claims which He put forward with respect to his Person and His works.

They were signs of Gods purposes of love to mankind. The dead were raised, in order to show that God has the power over death and that His purpose in Christ was to abolish it and to bring life and immortality to life thro' the Gospel. The devils were cast out in order that it might be seen that the very meaning of Christ' Mission in the world was to destroy the works of the Devil and to make us the Sons of God and heirs of everlasting life. The sick were healed, not only for their physical relief or as a token of God's love and mercy, but for their Spiritual benefit, the strengthening of their faith and not seldom to make clean the connexion between sin and suffering, as when," He said to the sick of the palsy "Thy Sins be forgiven thee and afterwards "Take up thy bed and walk." Surely we must believe that the church stood in need of Christs' works of power in her early days of struggle when her human resources were so weak and the powers arranged against her so strong. And there was nothing on these works derogatory to Christs Person. They were not childish marvels like the works attributed to Him in the apocryphal Gospels. They were signs that God was at work in His world. They were indications of beneficent purpose. They were parables by which truth was taught. If we cannot say that miracles were impossible we shall surely feel that no occasion for them could be more likely or more fitting than the presence in the world of the Incarnate Son of God.

At the conclusion a hymn was sung, after which the Bishop pronounced the Benediction.

RAIN IN POONA.

CAVALRY SPORTS POSTPONED.

POONA, JULY 19.

It is raining the whole day. The 3rd Light Cavalry sports fixed for to-morrow has been put off.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

BANGALORE, JULY 18.

The third meeting of the Bangalore races was run in beautiful weather. There was a very large attendance. Following are the details :—

PONY SELLING RACE.—Rs. 350. Rs. 300 to the first, Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third horse. For ponies, to be sold for Rs. 2,000. Distance half mile.

Mr. Abdul Sattar's Beccles (8st. 3lbs.), Oomar Khan 1
Rajah of Pittapore's Shield (8st. 6lbs.), Gooloo 2
Mr. G. Graham's Shot Silk (8st.), Nelson 3

Also ran :—Flight (8st. 11lb.), Chemisette (8st.), Hampton Court (7st. 4lb.), Sardine (6st. 7lbs.), Fortunate (6st 11lb.).

Won by three lengths Time—53 2-5secs.

DESERT HANDICAP.—Distance one and a quarter mile.

Col. Desaraj Urs Rubie (9st. 7lbs.), Nelson..... 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s Sapphire (7st.), Abdul Kader ... 2
Mr. Sydenham's Syndic (8st. 7lbs.), Bennett ... 3

Also ran : - Barefoot (8st. 12lbs.), Babyboy (8st. 3lbs.).

Won by a neck. Time—2mins. 59secs.

ALL HORSE HANDICAP.—Distance five furlongs.

Mr. Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs Gum (8st.), O'Neill 1
Mr. Chowdhury's Bouquet (9st. 3lbs.), Lansdown ..... H..... 2
Col. Desaraj Urs Leonidas (9st. 10lbs.), Oomar Khan..... 3

Also ran :—Tecoota (10st.), Dr. Barnard's (9st. 7lbs.), Red Coral (9st. 1lb.), Jack O'Lantern (9st. 7lbs.), Blue Blood (8st. 5lbs.), De Wet (7st. 7lbs.), The Gaffer (6st. 9 1-2lbs.)

Won by a head. Time—1min. 4 4-5secs.

THE DEWAN'S PURSE.—Distance three-quarter mile.

Col. Grant's Philistine (6st. 9lbs.), Nelson..... 1
Mr. J. Scott's Louis (9st. 7lbs.), Penton 2
Col. Grant's Prima (7st. 4lbs.), Gooloo 3

Also ran :—Upstart (11st. 4lbs.).

Won by five lengths. Time—1min. 23 1-5secs.

AUGUST STAKES.—Distance one and a quarter miles.

Mr. Apear's Goldsmith (9st. 7lbs.), Penton
Dr. Spooner Hart's Wallgrove (8st. 11lb.), } Dead heat.
O'Neill.....
Col. Desaraj Urs Trenton. (9st. 10lbs., Nelson. 3

Also ran :—Promontory (9st. 10lbs.), Corrie Roy (8st. 11lb.), Mainspring (7st. 8lbs.), Glenfield (7st. 2lbs.).

Time—2 mins. 12secs.

The dead heat was run off after the last race, Wallgrove beating Goldsmith by several lengths.

EXCELSIOR STAKES.—Distance five furlongs.

Mr. Percy Fisher's Key West (10st. 11lbs.), Penton 1
Col. Desaraj Urs's Acme (9st. 8lbs.), Lansdown 2
Mr. Abdul attar's Ocean (8st. 12lbs.), } Dead heat.
Oomar Khan .....
Capt. Dugall's Lancer (7st. 5lbs.), Nelson ...

Also ran :—Dolly (7st.)

Won by three-quarters of a length. Time—1min. 8 2-5secs.

HORSE SELLING RACE.—Rs. 350, of which Rs. 200 to the first, Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third horse. Distance five furlongs.

Capt. Randall's Blue Blood (9st. 10lbs.), Oomer..... 1
Rajah of Pittapore's Kingfisher (8st. 5lbs.), Mr. Jan..... 2
Major Logan's Home's Redoubt (9st. 5lbs.), Gooloo 3

Also ran :—Coreo Belle (9st. 6lbs.).

Won by two and a half lengths. Time—1min. 5 2-5secs.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, JULY 18.

Two of the most important functions of the present Bangalore season have been concluded. Last night the officers of the Indian Army of this garrison gave a brilliant ball at the United Service Club, and on Wednesday last Sir Donald and Lady Robertson gave a successful dance at the Residency, at which a new two-step dance was introduced for the first time in Bangalore. The extra races are advanced from Tuesday to Monday.

THE weekly return of numbers of famine relief in the Central Provinces continues to show a steady decrease; and as the figures have now become insignificant, there appears to be no object for the present in continuing in these columns the weekly statement on the subject.

A POSTAL return just published shows that during the year ending the 31st March the number of letters carried rose from 248 millions to 254 millions, and the number of post cards from 236 to 253 millions. The total number of articles of all sorts carried by the Post office increased from 559 to 589 millions.

INTIMIDATION CASE AT DARJEELING.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHALLENGED TO A DUEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

Darjeeling, July 17.—The case of Talbot Clifton, in which he is charged by the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling with criminal intimidation, was heard to-day, when Mr. Edwards offered to tender an apology for his client. The Deputy Commissioner, however, refused to accept the same, unless it was published and posted at the Amusement Club, where the intimidation is alleged to have taken place. The defendant, not agreeing, applied for and was given an adjournment. Mr. Edwards leaves for Calcutta to-morrow to move the High Court, to transfer the case, as the Magistrates here are under the Deputy Commissioner. This case has caused great excitement locally. Clifton, who is under police surveillance, challenged the Deputy Commissioner to a duel, thinking himself insulted by the various restrictions placed on his movements.

THE MURDER TRIAL AT ALIPORE.

A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

The trial of H. A. Martin before the Sessions Judge at Alipore for the murder of one Bista Bowrie was concluded yesterday. The jury unanimously found him guilty, and he was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

A SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE FOR CALCUTTA.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF A PATRON.

At a meeting held last Wednesday, at the Bishop's Palace, at which General Leach and most of the Presidency District Staff Officers were present, it was decided to open a Soldiers' Institute in Calcutta as soon as possible, and to appeal to the public for funds. The Commander-in-Chief approves of the proposal, and has consented to be a patron.

MONSOON CONDITIONS.

GENERAL RAINFALL.

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Monsoon conditions are gradually extending throughout India. On the 10th rain was practically confined to a slight extension of rainfall into the central districts, and on the 12th and 13th the rain extended over the greater part of the country. This fairly general rainfall has been maintained up to the close of the week, and the only areas in which the fall has been still delayed or is still only partial are parts of the Gangetic Plain, of the Himalayas, of the Central India Plateau, and of Gujarat.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The Indian railway earnings for the first three months of the current official year were better by thirty-five lakhs of rupees than those of the corresponding period of last year. The North-Western is ahead by fifteen lakhs, the G. I. P. by thirteen, the Bombay and Baroda by five, Oudh and Rohilkhand by three, the South Indian by four, the Bengal and North-Western by three, Madras by two, Burma by two, and Bengal Nagpur by 1 1-2. On the other hand the Rajputana-Malwa is behind by eleven lakhs, the Indian Midland by five lakhs, and the Eastern Bengal by two lakhs.

THE POONA FORGERY CASE.

HEARING OF THE APPEAL.

POONA, JULY 19.

Messrs. Sadakally and Rostanally's appeal against the conviction and sentence of two months by the Cantonment Magistrate was again argued yesterday before Mr. Lucas, Session Judge. Mr. Ghaswalla, barrister, for the appellants, contended that the elements of forgery were wanting in the case. Whether Sadakally or Rostanally supplied the goods on the particular date did not matter much inasmuch as both were recognised contractors to A.T.A., who would have paid one or the other. The signature of Walsh made in his own name was not a forgery even though it was made at a time other than that in which it was purported to be made. The matter was one entirely for the Civil Court, which could decide the indebtedness of Sadadakally. Charging the two accused with forgery was stretching the law a little too much. There was no evidence against either accused that they were not recognised suppliers, and even if Sadakally were indebted to the extent suggested he could have settled with his creditors at any time. Sadakally was entitled under the law to give the preference of payments to any one creditor before another. The Judge reserved his decision until to-morrow.

GOLF AT GANESHKIND.

POONA, JULY 19.

The return Golf match between the Bombay Government and the Bombay Command Headquarters was played at Ganeshkind on the 18th instant with the following result :—

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Lord Northcote, 13.
Sir James Monteath, 7.
Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, 0.
Mr. Muir Mackenzie, 4.
The Hon'ble Mr. Edgerley, 2.
The Hon'ble Mr. Tate, 0.
Mr. Fawcett, 2.
Mr. Rendall, 0.

BOMBAY COMMAND HEADQUARTERS.

General Bingham, 0.
Sir Robert Low, 0.
General Greenfield, 6.
Colonel Bromfield, 0.
Major Anderson, 0.
Captain Watson, 4.
Captain Sandys, 0.
Captain Stack, 1.

The match was won by the Bombay Government by 28 holes to 11, or five games to three.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 3.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

With the exception that the Unionist Free Traders have come out into the open, and that the dissatisfaction of the Liberal rank and file with the Parliamentary inactivity of their leaders in the Commons—in the Lords the Liberal peers I should think are active enough for anybody and too active for the Duke who dislikes being bustled—the situation remains pretty much the same as when I wrote last week. But the hopes of those who have been confidently predicting an immediate dissolution have been damped by an announcement from the other side of the Tweed. It seems that Mr Balfour, besides being Prime Minister of England, is also Chairman of the Haddingtonshire Conservative Association. Now the Conservative Association in Haddingtonshire are at present without a candidate to fight Mr. Haldane at the general election. Being somewhat alarmed by the rumours received from London as to the prospect of an early appeal to the country the Committee wrote off to Mr. Balfour asking him if he did not think that they should decide at once who their champion should be. Mr. Balfour has replied that there is no immediate necessity for settling the matter, and so people are wickedly saying that what Lord Rosebery calls the mechanism for keeping the Cabinet from the fate of Mr. Jarrott's car in the Motor Derby is working smoothly. Whether it will continue to stand the steam much longer remains to be seen. I happened to meet Mr. Chamberlain on Monday evening driving with some members of his family, and I thought the Colonial Secretary looked very unhappy. At first I wondered why. It could not, I thought, be Mr. Gould's cartoon, for even Mr. Chamberlain must have smiled at the caricature described by the lines :—

Miss Clara Balfour of Niger
Smiled as she rode on a tiger.
They returned from the ride
With Clara inside,
And the smile on the face of the tiger.

Needless to say who the tiger is. I remembered later that Mr. Chamberlain had not had what the French call a good press that day. I do not refer only to Sir William Harcourt's slashing speech at Marlwood, in which he likened the Colonial Secretary's scheme to a bubble company with only one director. That was enough to upset Mr. Chamberlain if as many believe his motives are not of the paltry kind described by some of his opponents. But what I suspect made Mr. Chamberlain rather disgusted with the world for the time being, if he was as I thought suffering from a fit of the blues, was Mr. Emmott's letter. In his speech at the Constitutional Club Mr. Chamberlain said :—"I am told that if we give a preferential trade to our Colonies we may risk a trade with three hundred millions of foreigners and only gain a trade with ten millions of our own fellow subjects. Well, then, I would ask in the first place:—Is it a fact that the exports of our manufactured goods to our own Colonies already exceed the total exports of our manufactured goods to all the protected States in Europe and the United States of America?" Whereupon says Mr. Emmott :—"This 'fact' is not true unless the word 'Colonies' includes India and our other dependencies, and if they are included the population is not 10,000,000, but nearly 350,000,000, with the great majority of whom we have already Free Trade." Mr. Chamberlain further said :—"And in view of these questions I ask, May it not be possible that it would be better for us to cultivate trade with ten millions of our own kinsmen who take from us at the present time £10 per head? I wonder, says Mr. Emmott, where our kinsmen live who take £10 per head of our exports? Canada, the fons et origo of the present controversy, takes less than £2 per head on the average of the last three years; Australia and New Zealand £6 to £7 per head; Cape Colony and Natal come nearest to these figures, but only if you leave out of account the black population. The white population of our self-governing Colonies take about £5 per head on the average. I do not suppose that Mr. Chamberlain wilfully desired to mislead the public—as his friend the Socialistic Mr. Bernard Shaw says in the "Daily Mail" this morning, he is not a fool, and an artifice of this kind could not remain long unexposed. But as Sir Charles Dilke pointed out at the National Liberal Club's emergency meeting—emergency meetings are the order of the day—I dian figures are very convenient sometimes. A well known advocate of Imperial Federation once in my hearing lumped the Indian and Colonial figures together, and gave the colonies credit for the whole! When taxed by a member of the audience with suppressio veri, and asked how he proposed to deal with India in his scheme, the lecturer gave a naive reply. "I do not," he said, in effect, "propose to deal with India at all in my scheme. India is a country apart, and must be left out of consideration." After the use he had made of the Indian figures I thought this particularly cool. But this was some years ago, and the claims of India to be included in any scheme of differential treatment must be patent to Mr. Chamberlain although he has not so far attempted to deal with them.

SIR ANTONY PATRICK MACDONNELL.

The fact that Sir Antony Macdonnell has been made a Privy Councillor for Ireland is, I find, accepted in some quarters as an indication that he may decide to remain in Dublin and surrender his seat in the India Council. I should doubt very much if there is any real foundation for this assumption; I imagine that he has merely been dotted with the dignity of an Irish Privy Councillorship to facilitate his work and perhaps to give him a little higher precedence during the coming Royal visit. When Sir Antony went to Dublin Castle the idea was that he should remain in Ireland two years and then take up his duties in Whitehall. I think I am right in saying that he has not yet taken his seat in the Secretary of State's Council. It is to be hoped for the sake of India that the original arrangement may stand. Valuable as his services may be to his native country they are equally valuable to the country where his life work was performed. The statement made the other day that he was meditating a seat in Parliament as member for a Nationalist constituency "won't wash" as Lord Rosebery said of another matter yesterday in the House of Lords.

MR. HEALY AND MR. REDMOND.

Apropos, the feud caused in the Nationalist Camp by Mr. Parnell's illicit love-making has apparently lost none of its bitterness so far at any rate as the leader of the "Bantry gang," Mr. Tim Healy, is concerned. In the course of a discussion on the Estates Commissioners in connection with the Land Bill the Irish Secretary pointed out that these gentlemen would be subject to Parliamentary criticism. Mr. Healy who followed Mr. Wyndham said he did not attach much importance to the right of criticism, for that right in the House of Commons was dead, killed by the new rules. In the other House a debate could be raised daily on any imaginable subject, but in the Commons members were shackled, muzzled, and worked in blinkers. Mr. Redmond observed that he could not allow Mr. Healy's speech to pass without notice. I quote from the "Times" report what followed :—

It seemed that the hon. member attached no importance to the criticism of the House of Commons, and that he believed it was now proposed to place the Commissioners beyond criticism from that House.

Mr. T. M. Healy.—I never said anything of the kind.

Mr. J. Redmond.—Then I did not understand the remarks of the hon. member.

Mr. T. M. Healy.—You understood them perfectly well. (Cries of "Order," and laughter.)

Mr. J. Redmond.—Of course, I take no notice of that remark. (Much laughter.) But if that had been the intention of the hon. member he certainly should object to it, because he was one of those who believed in the power of the criticism of that House. (Hear, hear.)

Subsequently Mr. Healy rose to explain. He said that Mr. Redmond did not understand the drift of his (Mr. Healy's) speech. He would make it clear to the meanest intelligence. Later in the debate Mr. Healy described an amendment proposed by Mr.

Redmond as one of those "sham amendments" that had been prepared to veil the Bill to cover up the cracks of the Land Conference report.

THE LANDLORDS AND THE BILL.

Some of Mr. Wyndham's concessions to the pernicious Nationalist are not entirely to the liking of the Landlord representatives in the House of Commons, and they are indulging in threats to tell their big brother, the Duke of Abercorn; but Mr. Wyndham can afford to disregard their remonstrances. They are not likely to let their friends in the House of Lords throw away the chance of settling the Land question on terms so advantageous to themselves. Dillon in the course of the discussion on Wednesday night said he thought it was due to the Liberal party that their considerate attitude towards the Bill should be acknowledged on behalf of the Nationalist party. He was aware that many Libera's entertained the very strongest objections to some of the provisions of the Bill; yet their action with regard to it had been marked by great self-restraint and great generosity towards Ireland. He agreed that the landlords were getting too much under the Bill. But there was no prospect of ending the land trouble in Ireland in any other way than by offering this inducement to the landlords to sell. The Liberal Press expresses gratitude for this recognition of what, as one journal says, is certainly the fact—that Liberals have difficulties in being enthusiastic in support of a scheme "by which the Imperial Treasury pays twelve millions for the privilege of being allowed to lend a hundred." Still the Liberals as a party are truly thankful that this question is being disposed of by the Conservatives knowing as they do that a similar Bill brought in by themselves would have little chance of being passed by the House of Lords. Some of them would not be sorry to come into really very serious collision with the hereditary Chamber, but they would prefer that the collision should be on some subject in which the people of the United Kingdom as a whole are deeply interested.

THE OPEN LETTER.

I daresay you have already dealt with the egregious "open letter" addressed apparently without permission to Lord Rosebery on the supposed shortcomings of Lord Curzon's rule, but in case your reviewer may have over-looked a curious mistake on p. 72 perhaps I may be allowed to call attention to it. I refer to the use of the word "Musulmen." One of those extremely self-sufficient gentry, who with little or no real knowledge of the country, profess to be authorities on Indian subjects might have been excused for supposing that the plural of "Musulman" is "Musulmen" instead of "Musulmans", but for a man who has spent more years of his life than some of our soi-disant authorities (I) have spent months in India such a blunder is unpardonable. The ablest and most influential of the Liberal morning papers—the "Daily Chronicle"—which has always been fair to Lord Curzon, though he is a political opponent, publishes a scathing criticism of the "open letter," declaring it to be "as thoroughly dishonest and misleading a book as it would be possible to write from a mistaken sense of duty." From internal evidence I should have supposed the author to be a certain ex-Bengal Civilian who hails from the sister isle, and who has previously gained some notoriety in this species of literature; but the "Chronicle" suspects another well-known retired official. Says your contemporary:—"Far be it from us to seek to penetrate behind the veil of anonymity set up by the author; but he himself remarks that it is 'the thinnest of screens,' and his presumable personality is the only reason for taking any notice of his work. We will only remark, therefore, in passing that this author was twenty-eight years in India, and so was Sir William Wedderburn, namely, from 1860-87; that the author's knowledge of India is nearly twenty years behind the times, and Sir William Wedderburn left India some sixteen years ago; and finally that the author knows more about Bombay than any of the other provinces, and Sir William Wedderburn spent his term in the Bombay Civil Service. Of course everyone knows that Sir William Wedderburn has a strong bias on all Indian subjects, but nevertheless he has a certain responsible position as the representative in Parliament of the Congress party, and if his is indeed the author of this book it is a serious and deplorable matter. Personally I do not think Sir William Wedderburn would have described our old friend Mr. Alexander Rogers as the Honourable Mr. G. Rogers of the Indian Civil Service and Member of the Bombay Council (p. 28.) But that is not my only reason for thinking that Sir William is not the author.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Under the auspices of the National Indian Association an interesting discussion was opened in the Jehangir Hall, South Kensington, last Monday afternoon on "Indian Students in England: Their Ideals and Difficulties." Mr. William Coldstream a retired Punjab Civilian who is well-known for his sympathy with Indians, presided, supported by Sir William Curzon Wyllie, Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Mr. Samuel Digby, and Mr. Lesley Probyn. Seated in the audience which was largely composed of Indians I noticed Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall, Sir R. Noel Walker, Mrs. Sheppard, and others. The Chairman opened the proceedings in a brief but effective speech, in which he explained that the chief object of the meeting was to hear the views of the students themselves. They knew where the shoe pinched, and a frank expression of their opinions was much to be desired. Incidentally Mr. Coldstream expressed strong dissent from the sentiment conveyed in the well-known lines:—

For East is East and West is West,
And never the twain shall meet.

He maintained that so far from its being true that never the twain shall meet they are meeting more and more every day; and in support of his contention he referred to the recent notable gathering in London of Easterns and Westerns in connection with the Aligarh College Association. Miss Manning followed with some practical suggestions as to the manner in which her young friends might make their sojourn in India more profitable, and she was succeeded by a number of students, some of whom, it must be said, availed themselves to the full of the Chairman's suggestion that they should speak freely their minds on the subject under discussion. One young gentleman went so far as to say that officials at home were regarded with suspicion by some of the students, but he did not say whether he agreed with them or not. Nor did he attempt to show that there was any ground for this suspicion. I think he would have found some difficulty in justifying the existence of any feeling of distrust. I think I may claim to have a pretty extensive acquaintance with retired Indian officials, and I could not point to one who would not be glad to avail himself of any opportunity that presented itself of being kind to these young strangers within our gates. Mr. Syed Hasan Bilgrami, with his riper years and larger experience, hit the nail on the head, I think, when he said that most students related to masters of their opportunities while in this country. They are, he thinks, too fond of keeping themselves aloof especially at the University where as I have heard from other sources it is comparatively rare for Indian undergraduates to mix freely with the English collegians. It was curious to notice the unanimity with which practically all the speakers condemned the scheme put forward by Mr. H. C. Richards, M.P., for the establishment in London of an Indian hostel. They will not hear of it at any price. There is on this as on most subjects something to be said on both sides, and it is rather a pity that Mr. Richards was not present to explain his ideas on the project. As the number of those who wished to speak was very numerous it was decided to adjourn the meeting sine die.

THE MASTER OF ELIBANK AND INDIAN LEAVE RULES.

The Master of Elibank who sits in the House of Commons as Liberal member for Midlothian is interesting himself in some inequalities in the complicated system of Indian leave. He purposes to ask Lord George Hamilton on Monday whether his attention has been called to the fact that British Officers of the Indian Army are not permitted to combine privilege leave with a year's leave of absence out of India, thus necessitating in some cases the return of an officer to Bombay from privilege leave spent in the United Kingdom for the purpose of commencing the year's leave which may be due to him; and whether privilege leave and furlough in the Indian Army may be permitted to run concurrently as in the Indian Civil Service. The hon. gentleman will also ask the Secretary of State for India, whether, in view of the fact that the establishment of British officers per native infantry battalion has recently been increased from eight to twelve, that under the previous regulations two officers per battalion were permitted to be absent together on a year's leave, thus according them one year's leave after every three years' service, and that by the altered regulations officers now obtain one year's leave only after every five years' service, he will recommend that, in view of the increased British establishment, three officers per battalion be permitted a year's leave of absence at the same time. Finally—and here the Master of Elibank touches on more delicate ground—he will ask Lord George Hamilton to use his influence with the P. and O. Company to reduce the fares of officers and civil servants when coming home on leave they being charged at present at the same rate as the general public. There cannot be much doubt as to what the answer of the noble lord will be. He cannot make chalk of one and cheese of the other.

MR. ROBERTSON'S REPORT.

Mr. Randles, M.P., whose name I do not remember to have heard before in connection with Indian questions, reflects the interest taken here in the above report by the question he asked yesterday. His question was as follows:—"To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether the Government will press forward railway development in India, in view of the report of Mr. T. Robertson; do they propose to adopt his suggestions, and in particular to increase the inducements to the investing public by improving the conditions under which guarantees are given; and will he further consider how far surplus profits from guaranteed railways can be devoted to reduction of rates." Here is the reply given by Lord G. Hamilton:—"Before taking action upon Mr. Robertson's report, it will be necessary to obtain the views of the Government of India, who will shortly address us on the subject. With regard to the last part of the honourable member's question, the matter of the reduction of rates on Indian railways, so far as it can be effected without undue loss of revenue, is one that is kept constantly in view. Colonel Denny also asked if it is intended to lay upon the table Mr. Robertson's Report on Indian Railways, and if the House will have an opportunity of discussing same." 'Copies of Mr. Robertson's Report will I hope," the Minister replied, "be distributed in the course of a few days. I do not understand the honourable member to ask for any special opportunity for its discussion under present circumstances, as explained in my answer to the honourable member for Cockermouth.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Yesterday's unstarred questions included the following in the name of Mr. Eugene Wason:—To ask the Secretary of State for India, with regard to the memorial urging the separation of judicial and executive functions in Indian administration, presented in August, 1899, can some statement be placed before Parliament showing what course has been followed since that memorial was forwarded to the Indian Government, and what is the general view taken of this subject by that authority or by the Viceroy or Council; and can any of the more recent correspondence on this question between the Government of India and the Secretary of State be presented to Parliament at an early date." Lord G. Hamilton's answer is as follows:—"No correspondence on the subject has passed between the Viceroy and myself since the memorial was referred for the consideration of the Government of India, and I am not aware of the view taken by that Government of the questions raised. The memorial was referred by the Government of India to local governments for their opinions, which I understand have been received and are under consideration."

OLLA PODRIDA.

Lord G. Hamilton's reply to Mr. Weir's question about agricultural banks appears in to-day's papers. It is as follows:—"I am unable to state how many agricultural banks have been established in India. The number is, however, inconsiderable, and they are on a purely experimental footing. I propose to lay upon the table the report of the committee appointed to report on the subject of agricultural banks in India." Apparently the Indian Government does not keep the India Office so well informed as it might do, I understand that Mr. Weir intends to ask a starred question on the subject.

Sir Edward Sassoon yesterday asked the Secretary of State for India, whether, in view of the anxiety felt in respect of the working of the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, notably the clauses relating to the constitution of the board and acquisition of land, he will impress on the Government of Bombay the expediency of deferring to the representations embodied in the petition addressed to the Governor by the members of the Ratepayers' Association.

Lord George Hamilton replied:—"I have not seen the petition referred to, and I am not disposed to interfere in the manner suggested. I have no reason to doubt that the representations of the Association will receive due consideration from the Government of Bombay."

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 3rd & 4th silver spoon competitions of the club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday the 11th July. Only eight members turned out for the competition, which was no doubt owing to the heavy downfall of rain we had that morning, which also accounted for some of the very poor scores that were made. The 5th and 6th competitions took place on Saturday the 18th when a better muster was out. The scores all round were not up to the standard, but Cr. Sergt. Fry, G.I.P.Ry., Vols, managed to put up a good 25 at 700 yards and 24 at 800 yards; and Sergt. Major Harrison 25 at 800 yards. The next shoot will take place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday next the 25th Instant, distances 700 and 800 yards. The Club is open to all comers and the honorary secretary, Sergeant Major Downing, Head-Quarters, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, will be pleased to give all particulars to gentlemen who wish to join. The following are the scores:—

	Score 500 yds.
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	24*
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Gunner A G Scott, Bo Vol Artillery	24
Sergt J Bracott, G I P Ry Vols	23
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Gunner W Walters, Bo Vol Artillery	20
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	21
Sergt P Hunter, Bo Vol Artillery	18

* Winner of Spoon.

	Score 600 yds.
Gunner W Walter, Bo Vol Artillery	22*
Sergt J Bracott, G I P Ry Vols	21
Gunner A G Scott, Bo Vol Artillery	21
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	10
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	6
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	4
Sergt P Hunter, Bo Vol Artillery	4
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	3

* Winner of Spoon.

	Score 700 yds.
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	24a
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	24b
Gunner W Walters, Bo Vol Artillery	23c
Sergt P Hunter, Bo Vol Artillery	23
Gunner A G Scott, Bo Vol Artillery	22
Vol J Patterson, G I P Ry Vols	20
Sergt Inst S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	17
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Lce Sergt W Sutherland, Bo Vol Rifles	6
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	5
Vol A G Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	0

a Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 2 Points.

	Score 800 yds.
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	25a
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	24b
Sergt Inst S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Gunner W Walters, Bo Vol Artillery	19
Sergt P Hunter, Bo Vol Artillery	17
Gunner A G Scott, Bo Vol Artillery	15
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	15
Lce Sergt W Sutherland, Bo Vol Rifles	2
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	2
Vol J Patterson, G I P Ry Vols	21
Vol A G Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	0

a Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 4 Points.
c Winner of 2nd Spoon.

FAMILY HISTORY IN SURNAMES.

It is a curious and comparatively little-known fact that there are thousands of men, to whom even the Christian names of their grand-fathers may be unknown, who still possess in their surnames a valuable and interesting clue to ancestors who may have flourished as knights under the Plantagenets or as Norman nobles or Saxon thanes before the Conqueror first set foot on English soil. On the other hand, observes a writer in the "St. James's," there are families of exalted position to-day, proud in their consciousness of a long and distinguished lineage and a certified descent, whose very names proclaim even to the tyro in genealogy that the founders of their houses were men who followed the humble if respectable callings of smiths, coopers and innkeepers.

A familiar example illustrative of this history that lurks in a surname is that of the great and honourable clan of Smith, a cognomen which has been traced by ambitious genealogists to Shem, the son of Noah, and to Pharaoh Smithosis, a Theban King; and yet, as Verstegan pertinently inquires—

From whence comes 'Smith,' all but he knight or squire,
But from the smith that forgeth all the fire?

But Verstegan unduly restricts the area from which our Smiths spring; for it is more probable that their ancestors were all such men as earned their livelihood by "smiting (A. S. smitan), whether they were blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters or masons, or followed any similar muscular calling.

In days when it was no longer practicable to distinguish men by their Christian names what more natural expedient could be adopted than to label them by the trade they followed? Thus if there were four Johns in any village of whom one was a tailor another a weaver a third a butcher and the fourth a grocer they would naturally become known to their neighbours and customers as John the Tailloar, John the Webster, the Flesher, and the Spicer respectively; and in process of time the definite article would be conveniently dropped and their descendants would bear the surnames of Taylor, Webster, Fletcher, and Spicer.

By this very simple and natural process were evolved the names of Miller and Mason, Brewer and Baker, Skinner and Sawyer, Tanner and Tyler and the hundreds of similar surnames which to-day serve to indicate the profession of the original founders of the families who bear them. Thus, whatever ambition for Norman or noble descent the present owners of any of these trade-surnames may have, it is highly improbable that they will ever establish it in the direct line of male descent.

Many names of this origin, however, have now lost their real significance. It is not easy to recognise in an ancestral Lorimer, a maker of spurs and bits; in Thwaytes, a medieval wood-cutter; in Janner, a joiner; in Arkwright, a progenitor who made meal chests; in Banner, a bath-keeper; and in Latimer, an old-world interpreter.

Surnames which indicate the country of origin afford more room for ambitious speculation. Bearers names like Morley, Conquest, St. Aubyn, and Lascelles may reasonably assert that their ancestors hailed from Brittany; Beaufoy, Tracy, Lacy, Warren Mortimer, Devereaux, Ferrers, and many other surnames point to a probable Norman descent; and our Beaumonts, St. Legers, Lyons, Courtenays, and Chalonors have some grounds for inferring that they have at least French blood in their veins, however incapable it may be of actual proof.

Here, then, is ample material for the construction of brave genealogical castles, and it is perhaps not unnatural that the bearer of these names should conjure up visions of ancestral nobles who rallied to the conqueror's flag; but it should not be forgotten that many of these names of French origin were imported many centuries after the conquest, and may have been borne by obscure progenitors who had nothing in common with the famous owners of their surnames, but the fact that they had their origin in the same town or village.

Equally interesting, if less speculative, are the place-names in our own country borne by so many thousands of families, for they serve to show in what precise district the families had their origin in the far-away days when surnames sprang into existence.

It should, however be pointed out that the commonest of all genealogical errors is for owners of a place-name to assume they have necessarily a common origin with all families of the same surname; and from this supposition to claim a descent from any great and historic family that may have been identified with the same place of origin.

The fallacy of this inference becomes apparent when we take a concrete example—the name of Tunstall. There are several towns or villages of this name in England, each of which has no doubt, given its name to many families who are absolute strangers to each other in blood; but let us confine our attention to one of these places, the village of Tunstall in Lancashire, and in imagination convey ourselves back four centuries. At that time the most distinguished family known by this name was that of the Lords of the Manor of Tunstall, a family of great position and historic importance, which was allied with some of the noblest houses in England. At the same time, among the humble tenants of Sir Brian Tunstall, the famous knight of Flodden Field, were "John, son of Richard," who migrated from his native village to Skipton, and was known there as "John who came from Tunstall," or "John of Tunstall," and William, the shepherd, who settled at Ingleton, and was similarly identified as "William from Tunstall." The sons of John and William naturally bore their father's name, Tunstall, and founded families which handed down the patronymic and yet which, as we see, had no blood connection whatever with the knightly family of the same name.

To return to our village of Tunstall, it is interesting to observe how surnames of different characters had their origin. Thomas, whose farm was on an adjacent hill, was known to his neighbours as Thomas atte Hill to distinguish him from his namesake Thomas atte Moor, who lived on the moor, and from a third Thomas, whose cottage was at the foot of the hill and was thus labelled Under Hill. The progeny of these three Thomases, by a simple process of evolution, became known as Hill, Atmore, and Underhill respectively; just as the patriarch of the noble house of the Thynnes, Marquesses of Bath, was John of the Inne, of Church Stretton, whose descriptive appellation was in later generations modified into the less transparent cognomen, Thynne.

Where it was not possible to identify a man by his trade, place of residence he was described as son of his father, John, William, or Thomas; and his descendants would be Johnson, Williamson, and Thomson respectively, names which do not afford much material of value to the pedigree-hunter. Of names derived from Christian names of ancestors, it is interesting to note that no less than twenty-one come from William, twelve from Henry, and nine from Thomas or Roger. In some cases the suffix son was attached to the father's occupation as in Cookson, Smithson, and Clarkson; and in others the addition of letter "s" as in Reynolds and Saul Phillips was deemed sufficient to indicate the filial relationship.

There are many surnames which suggest ancestral dignities and offices, as Kemp, a soldier; Cohen, a priest; Palgrave, a palace-steward; Palmer, a wandering pilgrim; Aylward, an inn-keeper; and Franklin a free-holder. But it would be the height of rashness to assume that the Kings, Princes, Lords, and Bishops of to-day can lightly claim ancestors who filled these exalted positions. The names more probably indicated characters assumed in mediæval mystery-plays or in sports and revels, as "Christmas Lord," "Kings of the Bean," and so on.

Even where it is possible to learn where our ancestors lived or what roles they filled in the life of their day we may often glean from our surnames some suggestion of their physical or moral qualities. They may have been Stout and Strong, or Small and Weakly; they may have been conspicuous with a Blackbeard or a Redbeard, or distinguished by Fairfax (fair locks), and a Pack or even a Scarlet complexion. Some undoubtedly were Long and others Short, some were noted for a Lightfoot, others for Heavisides; and they were Plaine and Pretty, Swift and Slowman. Crump (crooked) or Hale in body. In moral qualities they ranged from Hardy to Coward, Blythe to Terry (tearful), and from Wise to Dalman; while they certainly represented every grade of moral excellence from Goodenough to Perfect, and even to that superfluity of excellence the Toogood.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(Concluded from page 4)

The Simla Amateurs have been staging Ryley's four act comedy, "An American Citizen" during the past few days. It is a difficult piece to play owing to the broken nature of the plot, but has drawn good houses and has gone with considerable swing. The story is not at all unlike that of the "Marriage of Kitty," the last piece staged here. An American marries an English lady in order to meet the requirements of a will, but the bride being in love with the memory of previous admirer who is supposed to be dead, it is decided that the union shall be formal only. The husband, thereafter, falls in love with his wife, but the couple are kept apart by the reappearance of the lady's previous admirer for whom she has now ceased to care and who turns out to be a scoundrel. The difficulties, which are overcome before the marriage is converted into a reality are the subject matter of the play. The principal part is that of the "Bride" which is played with infinite charm and variety by Mrs. Bingley. The "Bridegroom" is taken by Colonel Kennard who brings out a number of Americanisms with capital effect Mr. Thornhill plays the part of the lady's defaulting first love with considerable force, though his make up as the villain of the piece is so pronounced that the audience have a difficulty in comprehending the infatuation supposed to have produced upon the mind of the bride. Mr. Caulfield and Miss Macquoid help the development of the plot in the characters of the business partner of the bridegroom's firm and the lady friend of the bridgroom. Like Mr. Crawshay Williams who makes up screamingly as the German inventor of the patent stone-polish, which it becomes the business of the bridegroom to push, they contribute greatly to the success achieved by the piece. The parts of "Sir Humphrey" and "Lady Bunn," the pompous father and flighty mother of the bride, are cleverly played by Captain and Miss Tandy. Mr. Crawshay makes a capital school boy brother, and Major Caruana keeps the house in roars as the "English Valet of the Yankee." Miss Willcocks is the pretty parlour maid of the piece, and Mrs. Rimington plays the part of the globe-trotting lady effectively. Mr. Codrington, Mr. Laurie, Mr. Luscombe, and Mr. Howard conduce to the general effect in the minor parts. The stage managing is in the able hands of Mr. Caulfield. The piece has done so well that an extra performance of it has been arranged. The next play is to be Arthur Pinero's "The Magistrate," which will be staged at the end of the month.

The first of the two dances for which invitations have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Rivaz, took place last night and proved a very pleasant gathering. Barnes Court fully maintaining the reputation it possesses for well managed hospitality.

THE SONS OF THE SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For some time past a scheme for providing efficient, and, at the same time, inexpensive Public School Education for the sons of Naval and Military Officers (including Colonial Officers) and of members of our Civil Services has been under the anxious consideration of an influential committee of which I have been asked to act as Chairman.

There is at the present moment no large Public School wholly devoted to the benefit of those services.

It is proposed to supply this need by the foundation of an Imperial Service College, the maximum inclusive fees of which shall never exceed £81 per annum; and in which, by sufficient endowments, a liberal provision can be made for those boys whose parent, or parents, could not afford even to pay this moderate amount.

Distressing cases of need are common, more especially in the families of deceased officers; and the South African War has left many a widow with but too scanty means for providing her children with such an education as will enable them to make their way in the world.

The education to be given in the Imperial Service College is intended to be of a thoroughly practical character; and a special feature will be a "Colonial Side," in which boys will be prepared for practical pursuits in various parts of the empire.

The creation of such a School must necessarily be beset with enormous difficulties. Land may be bought, buildings may be erected, but the birth of a living school, in full working order, with wholesome spirit and good tradition, is not the work of a day, nor is it solely a matter of money.

This difficulty has been met by an arrangement which has been made with the United Service College, whose existent organisation is on the exact lines desired. It is efficient, inexpensive, reserves the rights of its foundation for the sons of Service Officers, and has an exceptionally efficient Head Master and trained staff of under masters.

It is, however, inconveniently located; and can accommodate but a limited number of boys.

The intention is to instal this College in buildings of sufficient capacity, on a well chosen site within 100 miles of London, capable of accommodating 500 boys, with the requisite staff.

The cost of building, equipping, and endowing such a School has been carefully calculated; and the scheme is now ready for the precise and economical application of funds for its full accomplishment. I am sanguine enough to believe that the scheme will meet with hearty approval.

The detailed information as to plans, estimates, organization, etc., etc, will be supplied on application to Colonel A. M. Delavoye, C.B. (late Assistant Military Secretary for Education), Penryn Lodge, East Twickenham.

The Hony. Treasurer is Colonel Sir Reginald Hennell, D. S. O., Whitehall Gardens; and any funds received will be placed under the Trusteeship of the Duke of Westminster, Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle, G. C. B., and myself.—Yours, &c.

CHELMSFORD, Chairman,
Imperial Service College Trust.
5, Knightsbridge Place, S. W., July 4th.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JULY 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Puerto Plata Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St Vincent Grenada interrupted.
Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.
Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.
Communication with Tonkin by land line restored but by cable still interrupted.
Cable Sitoebondo Bandjermasin interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted for repairs.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th July 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	11	30 p.m.	12	45
Teheran	19	11	20 p.m.	...	16
Direct	19	2	25 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 19th July 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	25	0	5
Karachi	0	13	0	1
Madras	0	19	0	1

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 3RD JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English mails of the 3rd instant. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bussell Mr A C
Campbell Miss F
Forrest Major
Gupta Mr S S
Godden Major
Hay Capt
Harding Bomb G R
Low Mr P E
Mallick Mr S C
Mathieson Mr
Spence Mrs
Wade Miss A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ameer Mahomed
Abdool Wahid Khan
Barrett Capt C J E
Baskeyville Mr D H
Campbell Col E
Dickinson Mr F B
Elles Lt E C
Kilpatrick Mr A C
Fazal Mahomed
Graythr Capt De
Goolam Ali
Hardy Lt Col
Hawfor i Col E
Hodgson Mr P E
Harrison Capt A
Halley Mr E
Hayes Capt E C
Kadri Mr M R B
Khanis Mr A
Kar Mr
Pearson Miss
Scott Mr J
Southall Mr W
Shaik Makbul Hosain
Schlatter Lt Col
Smith Miss E
Upadhyay Mr S
Wense Mr G

FROM MALTA—Secyd Lt D

FROM BRINDISI.

Aga Mr G K
Cotton Capt A S
Hambro Capt P
Holloway Major E L
Hawke Hon E J
Murray Lt the Hon
Swan Mr P

FROM ADEN.

Cabral Mr
Freeman Mr A

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. Y. M. C. A.

For the first time during the present monsoon season cricket in Bombay on Saturday was impossible owing to rain. A start was made in the match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A., but a heavy downpour shortly after four o'clock quite put an end to all prospect of the game being finished. The Gymkhana were again able to put a representative eleven into the field and once more had the luck to win the toss. They went in to bat, and as the result of not quite two hours' batting put up a score of 87 for eight wickets. Runs were very difficult to obtain, and although during the later stages of the play the slippery state of the ground and the wet ball considerably handicapped the bowler, it was undoubtedly a bowler's day. Cheetham's score of 29 was made by pretty cricket, and included a number of cleverly placed hits. He fell a victim to a splendid ball from Lynn who also captured Langdon's wicket when that player had made 12. Phillips was also very deadly, and after the fall of the first three wickets the bowlers had things all their own way. Lieutenant Aimes and Harrington were shaping rather better when a heavy shower came in and stopped the game. The following was the score:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

H. Cheetham, b Lynn	29
P. J. Mead, c and b Stevens	14
Lieut. H. Langdon, b Lynn	12
Lieut. H. U. Carroll, b Phillips	5
Major Rogers, b Phillips	3
E. Coombe, b Lynn	3
Capt. H. Stiffe, b Phillips	0
C. A. Burns, b Lynn	7
H. E. Harrington, batting	10
Lieut. Aimes, batting	0
Richardson, to bat	
Extras	2
Total for 8 wickets	87

GYMKHANA RES. vs. EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO.

This match was commenced on the Marine Lines, but was stopped by rain, when the Eastern Telegraph Co., who went in first, had scored 59 for the loss of 8 wickets.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE seventy-first report of the Bank of Bombay reads as follows:—

The directors submit to the shareholders a statement of the liabilities and assets and of the profit and loss account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 30th June last. The auditors' report is also annexed.

Transactions of the half year have resulted in a net profit of	Rs.	10,64,798 14 2
to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year	"	3,66,350 9 9
making together	Rs.	14,31,149 7 11

which they have decided to apply as under:—

To Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax	Rs.	6,00,000	0 0
" Reserve Fund	"	5,00,000	0 0
" Bad Stock	"	50,000	0 0
" Bonus to Staff and Pension Fund	"	50,000	0 0
" Carried forward	"	2,31,149	7 11
	Rs.	14,31,149	7 11

There was a strong trade demand for accommodation throughout the half-year, but money was in good supply. The average Bank rate was 67 per cent.

During the half-year Mr. William Greaves was re-appointed a director after a short absence in Europe, and Mr. H. Courtenay Wright was appointed to succeed Mr. John R. Greaves on the Board on the departure of the latter for Europe.

The directors who retire by rotation are Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. H. Courtenay Wright, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The shareholders will have to elect auditors for the coming year and to fix their remuneration. The present auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

The directors being satisfied that the time has arrived for providing more commodious premises for the Head Office of the Bank, applied to the Bombay City Improvement Trust for a suitable site. They have received the offer of a convenient plot on "the Crescent" and rough plans of a new office have been prepared and are now receiving consideration.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JULY 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col C C Little I M S B
Lieut Col Sir R C Temple C I E R E
Capt R J Cuming 12th B Pioneers
Capt E M Hughes 14th B Lancers
Mr D H Lees B Cov
Mr D H R Twomey B Cov
Mr F MacElaine B Cov
Mr A E Hurry B Cov
Mr L A Light B
Mr R Wright B
Mr H Thomson B
Mr J H C Kelly B
Mr W H Hall B
Mr F J Branthwaite B
Mr M P Coode B
Mr W R Curry B
Mr D D Murdoch M Cov
Dr E Hultzsch M
Mr J H Bakewell M
Lieut Col G S Hogge 13th Bo I
Mr A H A Simcox Bo Cov
Mr H W J Pagnell Bo Cov
Lieut Col F Campbell 40th P I
Lieut Col W F Thomas M D I M S
Lieut Col H Mansfield I A
Major S M Renny R A
Major C E Saliveren R E
Capt A H Babington I A
Capt C F Weinman I M S
Capt A S Hamilton I A
Lieut C C Marindin R A
Second Lieut C O Hay Oxford Light Inf

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt D B Blakeway B 2½ mo
M C (cancels return)
Capt C D Mears 8th B Lancers 3 mo
Second Lieut O F Smith 9th B Lancers 3 mo M C
Mr J C Molony B 3 mo M C
Mr G J MacDonald B 2 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr C A Mumford B 2 days' extraordinary leave
Mr H M Cox B 1 mo M C
Capt H R Hopwood 3rd Bo Light Cav to await the result of Staff College exam
Lieut H P M Lord 23rd Bo Rifles 3 mo M C
Capt W M St G Kirke R A 3 mo M C
Capt N R T Rainier I M S 3 mo M C
Lieut H C Nicolay 1 Goorkha Rifles 3 mo M C
Lieut T W H Jones 11th Coorg Inf 1 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C F Balfour B Cov
Mr G Scott B Cov
Mr W S Burt B
Mr F L C Cowley Brown M
Mr K G Rushton Bo
Major S Thomson deputy-Assistant adjutant-general for musketry Punjab
Capt T S Barton I A
Capt J Parker 29th Baloochis
Lieut B W Mainprice R E
Lieut W A Bayley 27th Baloochis
Lieut F W Iles 10th Jats
Lieut A B Merriman 27 Baloochis

THE reappointment of Sir Charles Tupper as representative of the Punjab in the Imperial Legislative Council is about to be gazetted. The first meeting of the Council this Session has been fixed for Friday, the 31st instant. The business is not likely to be of great importance.

AFTER the spell of severe heat which prevailed last week, the rain that has fallen in Lahore and elsewhere in the Punjab during the past two days has been very welcome. Over an inch fell on Wednesday and heavy showers occurred on Tuesday. The rainfall for the year in Lahore is now about 6 inches below normal.

CRUEL MURDER OF A WOMAN.

Mr. C. Roper, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, in June last, convicted Gundya bin Fakirappa Ghantichobd of murder and sentenced him to death. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. M. K. Mehta appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The appellant and another accused, Fakira bin Jettepa, were charged with murder or abetment of murder; but the latter was acquitted and discharged by the Sessions Judge. It appeared that on the afternoon of the 9th December 1902, the two accused and another man named Sabya went to the house of one Lalbi woman in the new bazar at Bijapur. At the request of the accused No. 1, the appellant, he, Lalbi, and Sabya went together to the house of Sugandi, woman, in the Shahpur Peth. The four persons had "pan soparee." Lalbi got angry at some words used to her by the first accused and Sabya; but having heard Sugandi trying to prevail upon Sabya to go home with her, she lingered outside for a while on the chance that he might come out. She stood on a dry bath-floor on the verandah of Sugandi's house. From this position she satisfied her curiosity by peering through the apertures between the shutters. The house, which was a small shop building

WHAT SHOULD WE DO WITH OUR NATIVE STATES?—II.

(By Sirdar Partap Singh of Kapurthalla.)

Now we arrive at the most vital question regarding the manner in which the heads of our native principalities have come to utilise the benefits and concessions referred to in the previous article. That eminent jurist, Sir H. S. Maine says:—'If the Roman Paterfamilias was visible steward of the family possessions, if the Hindu father is only joint sharer with sons, still more emphatically must the true patriarchal chieftain be merely the administrator of a common fund.' The Paramount power, of course, expected every Native chieftain and Prince to regard himself only as a custodian of the ancestral State which he was not empowered by law or by custom to alienate; and while he enjoyed all the prerogatives of an autocrat, he was not given the right to rule badly or not to rule at all, and abuse his station. Therefore, in cases of heinous personal crimes committed by the Chief, or in infringing all laws of humanity and common sense, or in blindly or wantonly squandering the State revenues upon personal fads and idiosyncrasies, the Paramount power steps in to check the abuse of sovereign power, by instituting in extreme cases semi-judicial and semi-political trials. The punishment meted out to the offending Chief involves, in rare cases, actual deposition or curtailment of his powers. The State trial, and exile of the late Malhar Rao of Baroda, and the position of the Chief of Pannah and Bhartpur may be cited as intances of the kind.

In case of objectionable personal conduct and maladministration, in spite of repeated warnings, the first thing by way of punishment, is to do away with certain official forms of visits, and this is supposed to reflect discredit on the administration of the Prince. If we pry into the confidential minutes of an A. G. G. in a Native State, we shall come to know how many formal visits are not returned by him to the Chiefs who had not improved their conduct or administration after repeated warnings. In how many informal durbars and visits the Chief is made to present the customary attar and pan to a larger number of the Viceroy's companions than usual is known only to those who are behind the scenes. It is when such gentle hints and mild private means of correction fail, that the Paramount power is compelled to have recourse to and decisive or stern step.

The question of British interference in the internal administration of a State, is not one merely of an academic significance, rather we should give close attention to it and see whether it is not desirable that it should be dealt with in a more practical spirit. I have already incidentally remarked that International law cannot apply to the case of Native states, and we are told by responsible authorities that even Interstatal law is inapplicable. It is found that these our semi sovereignties are related to the British Government by only a sort of special laws, i. e., custom and usage, which are based on no uniform principle or stereotyped method. It is from this that the question derives its ticklish and subtle form.

Taking all the precedents together, we come in possession of preliminaries, which, in some respects serve as a "via media" by way of constituting a sort of initial principle. The cases inviting the British interference in the internal administration of a State may be roughly classified as below:—

1.—Personal misconduct and criminality of the Chief.

2.—Scandalous misrule of the State,

3.—Utter inefficiency or callous indifference of the Chief to rule.

4.—Palace intrigues—intrigues planned or formed by the married or kept ladies of the palace, fomenting maladministration and crime.

5.—Extortion or tyranny of the Chief.

6.—Squandering State revenues for the gratification of personal fads and fancies.

7.—Long and frequent absences of the Chief from his State either in Europe or British India.

8.—Cultivating a taste for foreign articles or undue independence amounting to fountamacious impertinence or insolence towards the members of the British Goverment.

9—Alienation of State property as defined by treaty or nomination of an unrightful heir to the "gaddi."

10.—Interstatal disputes, or disputes between the relations or collaterals and the Chief.

11.—Absolute insubordination or active disloyalty.

These are some of the cases in which the Paramount power has come forward for interference in the internal affairs of a State. The remedy or punishment in these cases varies in nature and degree of severity with the nature of the individual case. Curtailment of powers; direct political control and supervision; partial or total depositon of the Prince; forced dismissal or exile of obnoxious persons from the State or its service; lending of officers from Indian public services to the State; taking away all control of finances from the hands of the State officials and the Chief; constituting advisory State councils or administrative bodies to help the Chief, stopping all voyages and trips out of India unconditionally or for a certain given time; appointment of the highest official in a State with the choice or approval of the Paramount power; semi-judicial convictions after formal investigation; coldness offered at social and semi-formal functions—these are the punishments and remedies open to the Paramount power. Annexation of a State has now become utterly out of the question after the happenings at Manipur.

What with all solicitude and care of the Paramount power to secure absolutely needed justice for the subjects of Native States, counting no fewer than sixty-six millions of human beings spread over an area larger than one-third of the whole Indian continent—and what with making foreign travel almost a thing of the past for those absentee rulers who are abnormally addicted to them, the burden of the Indian Foreign Department has been growing considerably of late years. Nevertheless, it is sad to find that the remedy sometimes proves worse than the disease. And sadder far it is to see that the cases requiring heroic remedies should be so frequent.

When a prince is left a minor, he is immediatly put in charge of the best officials of the State, a very able and experienced officer of the Indian Educational Service appointed tutor to him, or the boy is sent to a neighbouring Raj Kumar College. Everything bids fair to succeed. The boy is praised for his marvellous progress in picking up colloquial English, his perfect manners, his love for manly sports. The guardians and the Politicals concerned send in glowing reports recommending that the young and promising Prince should be vested with full powers. But suddenly a change comes over the spirit of the young promising Prince as he ascends the "gaddi." The Politicals with long faces and heavy hearts find fault with each other at this ignominious and shameful result of their superintendence and guardianship, and ponder as to why his Highness should have developed into quite a different creature from what they expected him to be. It is due to want of strict vigilance, confiding too much in the honesty of purpose of the State officials or should it be ascribed to giving too much liberty or no liberty at all? Such are the charges that the higher authorities have to make against their subordinates in the Political Department. In such cases where a Chief brought up under British superintendence proves a signal failure, the outside public specially the illiterate portion of it, form a most prejudiced opinion against the Government's policy with regard to the Native States. Of a hot and sultry evening over their whispering hukkas, they philosophise and moralise on the politics of the day, and very gravely remark, Sir you cannot fathom the policy of the Sirkar. They first of all spoil the boys of the Rajas in their tenders years through the Agents and the English tutors, then give them a long rope to hang with. What then? A very strong case is made out for interference and for placing the State in the hands of the Government." The Government of India it is sad to observe, is not so unfortunate in any of its departments as in the Foreign and Political Department, whose proceedings are often subjected to the severest strictures. People are not privileged to witness the up hill-work which falls to the lot of those who have to work in that Department, but the thud of a sudden and precipitate downfall echoes far and wide, with the glaring instances of the amazing stupidity of the Department. The British Indian public say that the British Government has got everything in its own hands, why then, these failures of its political administration and miscarriage of official conceptions? In this way the faults and wrongs of Chiefs whose minority was spent under British guardianship are unsparingly pointed out and criticised. Light of public criticism beats fiercely upon them.

Why the situation appears so gloomy, so hopeless, what reforms are absolutely necessary in the "modus operandi" of the Raj Kumar Colleges, in a word what should be done for the minor Princes, is a question of such high moment and political importance, that it requires special and separate treatment by itself.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

Sir H. S. Maine, Ancient Law, p. 255.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS FROM INDIA.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, June 26, Mr. Hunter Craig asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state the ports from which wheat and flour have been exported from India for the year 1901-1902, and to which countries and ports have they been shipped, together with the respective quantities of wheat and flour.

Lord George Hamilton: I. Exports of wheat from India in 1901-1902:—

From	Tons.	To	Tons.
Calcutta	3,61	United Kingdom	197,753
Bombay	4,165	Belgium	61,181
		France	4,951
		Germany	2,003
Kurachee	358,665	Holland	5,772
		Italy	1,200
		British East Africa	318
		Egypt	84,494
		Mauritius	375
		Aden	647
		Arabia	2,393
		Hong Kong	775
		Persia	7,071
		Turkey in Asia	1,131
		Other countries	223
Total	366,091		366,091

2. Exports of wheat flour from India in 1901-02:—

From	Cwt.	To	Cwt.
Calcutta	27,405	British East Africa	91,115
		Mauritius	99,155
Bombay	320,052	Aden	124,522
		Arabia	195,531
Kurrachee	81,857	Ceylon	99,123
		Persia	26,275
		Other Countries	21,718
Total	529,317		529,317

The Trade Returns show the names of the countries only, without specifying the ports.

THE ADEN BOUNDARY COMMISSION

On June 29, Mr. Charles Hobhouse asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the state of the proceedings at Aden as regards the Boundary Commission, and what progress is being made; who is responsible for its proceedings; and when will it be possible to lay papers.

Lord G. Hamilton: The proceedings of our Boundary Commission now delimiting the frontier between the tribes under our protection in the Aden Hinterland and the territory of the Ottoman Empire have not been as rapid as could be wished as the Commission has had to contend with difficulties of an altogether exceptional character and with obstruction against which His Majesty's Government have been compelled more than once to protest. The survey of the territory of the Ameer of Dehali has, however, now been completed, and the report of the British Commissioners is under consideration of his Majesty's Government. I hope that an agreement will shortly be arrived at with Turkish Government as to the general direction of the line to be adopted for the frontier, which will then be demarcated on the spot by Turkish and British Commissioners. The proceedings of the British Commissioners on the spot are primarily under the control of the Government of India, while the negotiations with the Turkish Government are in the hands of his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, under the conduct of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Every effort will be made by his Majesty's Government to expedite the conclusion of the work upon which the Commissioners are engaged, and until it is concluded I cannot undertake to lay papers on the table of the House.

Mr. C. Hobhouse asked how long would it be necessary to maintain the extra troops there.

Lord G. Hamilton: They are kept there as a measure of precaution, and I think so long as the Commissioners are at work it will be necessary to have some troops there.

THE REPORT OF THE IRRIGATION COMMISION.

On Thursday, July 2, Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state when the report of the Irrigation Commission will be laid upon the table of the House.

Lord George Hamilton: I am informed by the Government of India that, owing to delay in printing, the report of the Irrigation Commission will not be ready, in India before July 4. As soon as I receive the copies which I have asked the Government of India to send they will be distributed to hon. members, but at present I cannot say when it is will be.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS IN INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India; If he will state the number of agricultural banks which have been established in India and where they are situated; and has he any reports showing the results of the experiment.

Lord George Hamilton: I am unable to state how many agricultural banks have been established in India. The number is, however, inconsiderable, and they are on a purely experimental footing. I propose to lay upon the table the report of the Committee appointed to report on the subject of agricultural banks in India.

RETURNS OF PLAGUE SERUM INOCULATIONS.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in order to judge of the value of the plague serum inoculation, he will arrange for a return to be kept of all persons inoculated, and of those who subsequently succumbed to plague.

Lord George Hamilton: Returns of the kind referred to are already maintained in most provinces. I am in communication with the Viceroy with the object of securing in future returns, such increased completeness and accuracy as the circumstances permit.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Mr. Eugene Wason asked the Secretary of State for India: With regard to the memorial urging the separation of Judicial and executive functions in Indian administration, presented in August 1899, in course of statement by Lord Selborne, Parliament showing what course has been followed since that memorial was forwarded to the Indian Government, and what is the general view taken of this subject by that authority or by the Viceroy or Council; and can any of the more recent correspondence on this question between the Government of India and the Secretary of State be presented to Parliament at an early date.

Lord George Hamilton: No correspondence on the subject has passed between the Viceroy and myself since the memorial was referred for the consideration of the Government of India, and I am not aware of the view taken by that Government of the questions raised. The memorial was referred by the Government of India to local governments for their opinions, which I understand have been received and are under consideration.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the anxiety felt in respect of the working of the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898 notably the clauses relating to the constitution of the board and acquisition of land by it, and upon the Government of Bombay the expediency of deferring to the representations embodied in the petition addressed to the Governor by the members of the Ratepayers' Association.

Lord George Hamilton: I have not seen the petition referred to, and I am not disposed to interfere in the manner suggested. I have no reason to doubt that the representations of the Association will receive due consideration from the Government of Bombay.

MR. ROBERTSON'S REPORT ON RAILWAYS.

Mr. Randles asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government will press forward railway development in India in view of the report of Mr. T. Robertson; do they propose to adopt his suggestions and in particular to increase the inducements to the investing public by improving the conditions under which guarantees are given and will he further consider how far surplus profits from guaranteed railways can be devoted to reduction of rate.

Lord George Hamilton: Before taking action upon Mr. Robertson's report, it will be necessary to obtain the views of the Government of India, who will shortly address us on the subject. With regard to the last part of the honorable member's question, the matter of the reduction of rates on Indian railways, so far as it can be effected without undue loss of revenue, is one that is kept constantly in view.

Col. Denny asked the Secretary of State for India: If it is intended to lay upon the table Mr. Robertson's report on Indian railways, and if the House will have an opportunity of discussing same.

Lord George Hamilton: Copies of Mr. Robertson's report will, I hope, be distributed in the course of a few days. I do not understand the honourable member to ask for any special opportunity for its discussion under present circumstances, as explained in my answer to the honorable member for Cockermouth (Mr. Randle).

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA ANNUITIES.

Sir George Bartley asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer: Whether his attention has been drawn to the decision of the House of Lords on the Great Indian Peninsula Annuities, and whether it is his intention to abide by the decision, or whether he proposes to attempt to alter it by legislation.

It is proposed to fit up one of the transports next trooping season partly as a hospital ship to convey invalids to England. The ship will be fitted with 100 beds for serious cases, and will make three trips, thus taking Home a total of 300 during the season. Invalids who are able to take care of themselves will go by ordinary transports as usual.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

The "Gil Blas," one of the most Parisian of Paris newspapers, which promises (writes the Paris correspondent of the "Times" under its enterprising new management to take a prominent position in what is known as the Boulevard Press, consistently maintains the sympathetic attitude towards England which is manifested at the time of the King's visit to France. To-day it publishes an interesting article on the approaching visit of the President of the Republic to London, emphasising the improved relations between the two countries. It dwells upon the deep impression made upon British public opinion by the French sympathy manifested over a year ago when the country was suffering from the cruel anxiety caused by the King's illness. It assures the French people that the feeling with which the British nation will welcome the President will be something more sincere and durable than that usually excited on such occasions. A powerful current of opinion in favour of a good understanding has, it says, arisen on both sides of the Channel, which was promoted by the French and English Press, so that the situation was highly satisfactory at the time when the King came to Paris.

"There is no European statesman nor diplomatist" says this journal "who has a sounder and clearer conception of international relations than King Edward. During a period of 30 years while Prince of Wales . . . he took advantage of his leisure to study the institutions and the development of parties in the different countries he visited. His personal relations with Sovereigns, statesmen, politicians, and even party leaders, which, of course was by no means precluded by his position, have given him an exceptional knowledge of European politics. Endowed with extraordinary sagacity and acuteness, he has thus acquired an unparalleled experience. King Edward recognised the movement tending to bring together the French and English peoples, which there is reason to believe corresponds to his own desire. He did so in advance of his advisers and even before it was realised in Paris or London. He resolved to take advantage of this movement, and in a certain sense to reveal it to the English as well as the French people in order that they should benefit thereby."

M. Bonnat, the celebrated French painter, who has just been received by the King at Windsor, has given an account of his visit to a representative of the "Temps." According to M. Bonnat, the King spoke to him with manifest satisfaction at the approaching visit of the President to London, saying with special emphasis, "We shall receive M. Loubet here as never the head of a State has been received before."

Paris, June 30.—In the Chamber to-day M. Dussaubes introduced a Bill providing for a vote of 600,000 frs. to cover the expenses of the visit of M. Loubet to London and the visit of the King of Italy to France. M. de Pressensé read a report on the Bill, in which he declared that the committee saw in these visits a fresh guarantee of universal peace and a step towards arbitration. (Cheers.) Referring to King Edward's visit to Paris, he expressed his pleasure at this token of good feeling, which was a pledge of the ever closer relations between France and Great Britain. The vote was agreed to unanimously by the 490 members present. It was also passed unanimously by the Senate.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON AT KIEL.

New York, June 29 "Times".—Some naval criticism comes from Washington on the Kaiser's inspection of the Kearsage. It is not usual to allow officers of a foreign Government to examine battleships, say some authorities. As the Emperor asked, the Admiral could not refuse; but there are few, if any, precedents for such an act. Nor, according to this report, do the Emperor's compliment sentirely delight either the navy or other branches of the Government. These accounts proceed obviously from sources not over friendly to Germany; but since they are naval sources they confirm what has been said before of naval feeling.

A CONTINENTAL LEAGUE OF COMMERCE.

The correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs from Vienna (June 29):—

In accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting in Vienna some time ago, the Central League of Austria Manufacturers and the Vienna Agricultural Association have just published an appeal in favour of forming a Central European Economic Association for promoting the Common economic interests of the Central European States. Similar appeals are to be published in Germany and Hungary, and it is expected that the new association will be formed in the autumn. The chief items in the programme are the following:—The concession of reciprocal preferential, or at least moderate treatment, in the conduct, by agreement, of negotiations with foreign countries, and the appointment of common commercial representatives in such countries, in cases where there is no question of competition. The establishment of a permanent court of arbitration for settling international disputes relating to commercial or fiscal matters.

A FRENCH VIEW ON GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Paris on July 1:—The German conquest of the Vatican is the subject of an interesting article in to-day's "Eclair" in which M. Jean de Bonnefon a sound authority on Papal affairs, gives some striking details of the growth of German influence in Rome and of the systematic efforts to enhance it. In 1873 the Roman Catholic Rome included 27 Germans. Last year the latter numbered 2,241. The majority of the superiors of the religious orders belong to the German-speaking countries "avec quelques exceses Belges." But most of the Belgian monasteries owe obedience to German houses. In spite of the denials of the Papal Press the Abbey of Mont Cassin, visited by William II., the German down to the former, is further proof of his assertion M. de Bonnefon gives a list of the important and influential posts held by German prelates in the religious order and other bodies established in Rome, including even the Italian Mission Society, as well as in the bureaus of the Vatican. The propaganda is the ark and asylum of the German race. In that Ministry which, is charged with the distribution of French money among the most remote colonies of the earth, German influence is paramount.

After referring to the widespread use of the German language at the Vatican, not only by a large number of Teutonic prelates, but by Cardinal Rampolla himself and other Italian ecclesiastics, M. de Bonnefon affirms that the Germans are aiming at something still greater than the Germanisation of the religious orders in Rome, of the Pontifical Court and of the consultative departments of the Vatican administration. They are endeavouring to secure possession of the Church of St. John Latera to Rome in order to convert it into a Teutonic refuge of which a young priest, Prince Max of Saxony, brother of the reigning Sovereign would be the titular head, in two or three months Prince Max will be ripe for the purple, and thus, says M. de Bonnefon, will constitute an additional German vote in the Sacred College on the election of the coming German Pope.

SERVIA.

Belgrade June 28 ("Times").—In reply to his telegrams announcing his accession to the throne, King Peter has received congratulatory messages from the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Greece, Roumania, and Bulgaria, from the Sultan, and from President Loubet.

The correspondent adds:—The Official Journal publishes a decree bestowing amnesty and perpetual indemnity for all acts of treason prepared, attempted or executed up to the present time as well as for Press offences against the Crown or the National Assembly. This announcement plainly indicates that the King and the present Government regard the dead letter of the recent Russian communique demanding the punishment of the assassins of King Alexander and Queen Draga, not to speak of the grave admonition contained in the Emperor Francis Joseph's first telegram to the new Sovereign. The issue of an amnesty is undoubtedly intended to settle the question once for all. The army, in fact, is master of the situation, while public opinion approve the decision of the Government.

King Peter, who displays himself freely in the town and the environs without escort, wins golden opinions for his affability of demeanour. Every one is delighted with the new state of affairs, though a certain revulsion of feeling is already noticeable, and some are beginning to ask whether the present happy change might not have been brought about by means less atrocious.

June 29.—The Independent Radicals demand the dissolution of the Skuptschina and immediate elections. The situation is not clear, but King Peter's troubles have apparently begun.

June 30.—The Foreign Ministers who left Belgrade before the King's arrival have returned, with the exception of the British, the Dutch, and the American.

The revolt of the extreme section of the Radical Party in the Skuptschina has brought the session to a sudden end. The object of the extremists was to bring about the fall of the present Government in order that their party might control the large distribution of appointments which will now take place and might preside over the forthcoming elections. To-day however, M. Avakumovitch, the Premier, after thanking the national representatives for their co-operation in the late crisis, announced that the Ministry had advised the King to bring their deliberations to a close, adding that the present Government will remain in power till the elections, which are fixed for Sept. 14. A decree to this effect was then read, whereupon the Deputies dispersed, and many are already on their way home.

Thus the curtain has fallen on the last act of the Servian tragedy.

INDIAN RAILWAY STOCK-HOLDERS.

The following letter from Sir Richard Strachey is of interest to holders of Indian railway stock:—

June, 25.

Sir,—The discussions that have lately taken place relative to the payment to the shareholders of several Indian railway companies of the amount due to them under their contracts with the Secretary of State on the purchase of the railways by him induce me to think that interest will be attached to what was said by Lord Salisbury, the Secretary of State for India in 1877, on this subject, with reference to the purchase of the East Indian Railway, then contemplated.

The large amount of British capital already invested in Indian railways, an amount which is constantly increasing, renders the questions involved in the satisfactory treatment of this subject of such widespread importance as to lead me to hope that it will be possible for you to find space in your columns for what might otherwise appear to be out of place.

The following paragraphs of Lord Salisbury's despatch of June 21, 1877, to the Government of India, state his opinions:—

"In discharging the amount to be paid to the company on the purchase of the railway, the Secretary of State has the option of paying it either in a lump sum or by an equivalent annuity for the residue of the original term of the contract—i.e., for rather more than 73 years. The lump sum becomes payable on the half-yearly day next but one after the notice of the intended purchase is given to the company, and the first payment of the annuity in like manner would become due six months later. If notice, therefore, were given in February, 1879, no payment would be due till January 1, 1880, on which day the main line of the railway would become the property of the Secretary of State in Council, and the annuity if selected as the mode of payment, would run till February 15, 1953.

"In the letter of your Government written in 1874 an opinion was expressed that the payment by the terminable annuity would be more desirable than that by a lump sum, though the grounds on which this opinion was based are not precisely stated. There is, perhaps, some appearance, on a first consideration of this point, as suggested in the letter just referred to, that the annuity offers an advantage, because it facilitates the discharge of the debt represented by the capital outlay on the railways. It may be questioned, however, whether any such advantage is really obtained, and whether the discharge of a debt representing the outlay on a very remunerative undertaking is necessarily desirable. There would clearly be no difficulty, if it were thought sound policy, in taking steps, at the time of purchase, for ensuring the application of a portion of any surplus profits derived from the railway to the reduction of the public debt, and there seems no solid reason why the obligations arising from railway transactions should be thus discharged in priority to other portions of the public debt. These points, consequently, do not seem to call for further comment.

"There remains, however, to be noticed the circumstance also alluded to in the letter before referred to, which is no doubt true, that the payment by a terminable annuity would be distasteful to a large class of shareholders, most probably to the largest class, and if enforced after the announcement of the intention to pay in this manner had been long enough made, might lead to a depreciation of the railway stock in the market. This consideration was referred to in my despatch of 1874. In addition to the remarks then made, I would now further observe that if the only special financial object be that would be secured by the annuity payment could as easily be obtained otherwise, which I am disposed to think is most likely to be the case, then sound policy should restrain us from attempting to force upon the shareholders a form of payment that they would dislike. It is of great importance that the relations of the Secretary of State with the body of investors, who are commonly spoken of as the money market, should be as friendly as is compatible with a due consideration of the financial interests of the people of India, and these interests will certainly be best secured in connexion with this class of transactions by adopting a course that shall maintain a feeling of confidence on the part of English investors that their convenience will be consulted on all occasions by the Secretary of State so far as the requirements of public policy permit.

"While, therefore, I regard the possession of the power of making the payment by an annuity as affording efficacious means of protection against undue pretensions on the part of the shareholders in settling the details of the terms of purchase of this railway, I should hesitate to enforce it generally, except in an extreme case, though it might be offered to persons who desired to accept it.

"As was before pointed out, a considerable period, more than ten months, will intervene between the date on which notice of the intention to purchase may be given, and that on which the payment to the company becomes due. There seems no reason to doubt that this interval would suffice for the convenient arrangement by the Secretary of State of any financial measures necessary for supplying the requisite funds, if it were determined to pay off directly. The urgency of finding a means of reinvestment for the large amount of capital to be paid off, possibly not far from 30 millions, would be felt by the Government, and if it appears clear that a reasonable offer of Indian securities in payment of their claims, must be accepted by the great majority of the shareholders, and that recourse to the money market for a new loan, of any serious magnitude, would not be necessary in order to conclude the transaction in this manner. Hence, the direct repayment of the capital will form the intervention of the annuity, does not seem likely to be a cause of any inconvenience or difficulty."

As a matter of fact the option thus suggested was offered to the shareholders of the East Indian Railway Company, and a large number, representing a capital of upwards of seven millions sterling, availed themselves of it.

Having been in close communication with Lord Salisbury when this letter was written and having been the medium through whom the preliminary negotiations relating to the purchase of the East Indian Railway were conducted with the chairman of the company, I shall venture to add that the views expressed in the paragraphs above quoted are in complete accordance with my own opinions, and are as applicable now as in 1877.

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD STRACHEY.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

KISCHINEFF AND MANCHURIA.

The "New York Herald," according to Reuter, states that it is known positively that the rejoinder of the United States to Russia was issued by Mr. Loomis, Acting Secretary of State. It was dictated at Oyster Bay by Mr. Roosevelt, after the President had seen the Russian announcement, and was telegraphed to Washington with instructions to make it public at once.

Official circles at Washington are impressed with the President's determination to forward the petition regardless of what the Russian Government may say officially or semi-officially. The petition will be accompanied by a Note, which will first be presented. If Mr. Riddle, the United States Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, is informed by the Russian Government that the petition will not be received the incident will be considered closed. Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, called on Mr. Loomis and explained that the Russian statement had been necessary to correct the false newspaper report that the Russian Government had made an explanation regarding the Kischineff affair. Nothing was said by the Ambassador regarding the charge in the American statement that Russia was breaking faith with regard to Manchuria. It will surprise every diplomatist in Washington if Russia allows this charge to go unnoticed.

The "New York World," states a "Central News" message, declares that friends of President Roosevelt admit that he made a blunder in sending the statement concerning the Kischineff petition to the State Department for publication. The statement was telegraphed from Oyster Bay to the State Department without being submitted to Mr. Hay, the Secretary of State, who, if he had seen it, would certainly not have advised its publication. One effect of the publication is believed to be that the United States efforts to secure the open door in Manchuria are likely to meet with less success than ever.

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." All substitutes are inferior. Condy's Fluid is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

PREPARING FOR THE BIG FIGHT.

PREMIER ON FOUR DANGERS.

UNIONIST FREE TRADERS FAVOUR INQUIRY.

The weighty speeches delivered by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain at the banquet at which the Colonial Secretary was honoured by the Constitutional Club have produced an excellent effect upon the party as a whole, and in them the nation has had further elucidated the great question of Imperial reciprocity. Both statesmen declared in the most emphatic way that the alleged differences of opinion between them did not exist, and Mr. Chamberlain added that Mr. Balfour's leadership was essential to the union and the success of the Unionist party. The Premier thought it would be utter folly on the part of the Unionists to make particular opinions on economic subjects a test of party loyalty, and the Colonial Secretary, agreeing with this, said in putting forward the question there ought to be no imputation of disloyalty and no proscription.

MR. BALFOUR'S FOUR DANGERS.

Mr. Balfour reminded his audience in an historical review of the situation that the questions now raised on the fiscal policy were none of them new, but they nevertheless demanded careful consideration. He saw four dangers in the present position: (1) the extinction of some of our industries and the loss of employment in others owing to foreign markets being closed by hostile tariffs and the invasion of our markets by goods sold under cost price; (2) the impossibility of negotiating for trade concessions with foreign countries in view of the fact that we had nothing with which to bargain; (3) lack of means to prevent interference in domestic concerns of the Empire: (4) powerlessness to meet the Colonies in any attempt to draw the bonds of Empire closer. They could not entertain the suggestion that the Colonies were separate political entities. He thought that before looking for remedies the public should first inquire and make up their minds that the evils existed. The remedies need not, he contended, increase the cost of living in this country. The Premier concluded by a striking tribute to Mr. Chamberlain who, he said, more than any other man living or dead had given life and expression to the idea of Imperial unity.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POINT.

Mr. Chamberlain led up to a consideration of the fiscal policy by pointing out how the Colonies had come in time of stress to the aid of the Mother Country. He warned the country that if the Colonies were to be met in a sneering spirit they might look in vain for assistance in the future. On the other hand, he was convinced if they were met in a proper spirit they would not be unwilling to share the obligations as well as the privileges of Empire. Discussing how closer union could be effected, Mr. Chamberlain said, the Colonies were not ready for political union and they did not favour at present consolidation through Imperial defence. Their request was for a commercial union and as he was the official connecting link between the Colonies and the Mother Country, he could not refuse to put it before his countrymen. He disclaimed the suggestion that he had raised the question as a political cry. Mr. Chamberlain directed attention to the following points for inquiry:

(1) Is a system of preferential tariffs the only one by which the Empire can be kept together? The present opportunity for closer union might not occur, and they might lose the prospective increase of trade with the Colonies.

(2) What was the alternative to that proposal? By what process did the Opposition hope to secure, if they hoped to secure, closer relations between the Colonies and the Mother Country.

(3) Was it a fact that the exports of manufactured goods to the Colonies exceeded those to all the protective states of Europe and to the United States?

(4) Was it a fact that the exports to protective countries in recent years had decreased in quantity and deteriorated in profitable character?

(5) Might it not possibly be better for us to cultivate trade with 10,000,000 of our kinsmen who take £10 worth of goods per head even if they should lose the opportunity to conciliate 300,000,000 of foreigners who take only a few shillings' worth per head?

(6) Was it a proof of the blessings of free trade that twelve millions of people, or more than a quarter of the whole population were on the verge of starvation as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had been reported to have said?

(7) Was it true that profitable industries and their whole capital had been lost?

(8) That the workers engaged in them had joined the starving millions or emigrated to find employment in competition with their home comrades?

(9) Was it not a fact that the greatest and oldest industries, the iron and textile trades, were threatened as they never were before by the goods produced in protective States?

(10) Had these protective States not progressed in much greater proportion than Great Britain?

Though the price of one article might be raised by changes in fiscal policy, the cost of living, Mr. Chamberlain contended, would not be increased in the slightest degree. There never was a grosser imposture than the cry of the dear loaf. It had been charged against him that the offer of old-age pensions was an immoral bribe, but it was an old device of his to have old-age pensions and only now had the prospect appeared of finding revenue sufficient for the purpose. It would be for the working classes to say if they would prefer this deferred payment or immediate advantage, and it stood to reason that if they paid 3d. more for bread they would save the same amount on tea, sugar, or liquor.

UNIONIST FREE TRADERS' MEETING.

The meeting of Unionists members opposed to protective taxation passed off pretty much as was anticipated. The result has been a disappointment to the Opposition, because they expected that the meeting would decide upon a course of action in Parliament which might embarrass the Government. Fifty-four gentlemen attended the meeting, namely, Lord Goschen, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Sir John Gorst, Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. W. Hayes Fisher, the Hon. F. W. D. Smith, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Lord Henry Bentinck, Mr. E. Bond, Mr. J. G. Baird, Captain J. F. Bagot, Mr. Ernest Beckett, the Right Hon. J. Campbell, Mr. R. Cavendish, Mr. A. Cameron Corbett, Mr. B. L. Cohen, Mr. R. E. Dickinson, Colonel Denny, Sir J. Dickson-Poynder, the Hon. G. J. Goschen, Mr. W. J. Galloway, the Hon. Ivor Guest, Mr. W. Murray Guthrie, Mr. E. Hain, Mr. J. Howard, Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. E. F. Hatch, Mr. J. Heywood Johnstone, Mr. Lees Knowles, the Hon. F. Lambton, Mr. R. Lucas, Mr. W. A. Mount, Mr. E. Mitchell Mr. G. H. Murrell, Mr. G. Morrison Mr. C. McArthur. Mr. Ian Malcolm, the Hon. W. Peel Mr. J. S. Pemberton, Sir C. B. Renshaw, Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. C. H. Seely, Major J. Seely, Mr. T. H. Sloan, Mr. Abel Smith Sir Barrington Simeon Mr. P. Thornton, Mr. C. E. Triton, Mr. Austin Taylor, Sir Edgar Vincent, Mr. J. Wood, Colonel Williams, and Mr. R. A. Yerburgh.

Mr. Henry Hobhouse, who was called to the chair, explained that the object of the meeting was to assist not to embarrass the Government, and to ensure that the proposed inquiry should be a fair and formal investigation. A resolution was moved by Sir H. Hoare, and seconded by Mr. Heywood Johnstone, that a committee should be appointed to examine the probable effect of the suggested changes in the fiscal policy on the unity of the Empire and the social and industrial welfare of the United Kingdom, objects which the meeting earnestly desired to promote, and to take steps for placing before the country the objections entertained to protective taxation on our imports of food.

Sir M. Hicks Beach dwelt upon the essential loyalty of the members present to the principles of the Unionist Party. He was not going to be drummed out of the party for adhering to principles which Conservatives had maintained for fifty years. The meeting of members of Parliament held the other day was evidently organised by Protectionists, and it was the duty of those now present to save the party from a crushing defeat, by preventing it, if possible, from being committed to the imposition of protective duties on food. Everyone in the room was anxious to promote the unity of the Empire, but Mr. Chamberlain's scheme would be a fertile source of disagreement, by provoking a struggle between Colonial and home interests. He emphasised the impracticability of making up to the consumer the increased cost of the food which the scheme involved, by any readjustment of the duties on tea, sugar, or tobacco. Those who attended that conference were not the opponents but the friends of the Government, and it was their duty to educate the electors and save them from being misled.

"CONCILIATORY BUT FIRM."

Viscount Goschen said, the members present should be perfectly conciliatory, but firm. Both the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary had said that no imputation of disloyalty could be made against them. These dangerous fiscal proposals must be resisted. Mr. Chamberlain said it was to be a big fight. If so veterans must take their place, and he would do what he could to help the cause. It was said that Mr. Chamberlain would sweep the country. But how could the Colonial Secretary sweep away the fifty members present? To attempt such a thing would be ridiculous. What was the history of the Liberal Unionists? They were threatened with extinction but survived. Home Rule was thought to be inevitable but the inevitable did not come to pass. After expressing his dissatisfaction with the attitude of the Government about inquiry, Lord Goschen insisted upon the necessity of having statistical information with the Government stamp. Private compilations did not carry sufficient authority. For his part, he should strenuously press for further information.

The resolution was adopted, and the following gentlemen were constituted the committee:—Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Mr. E. Beckett, Mr. R. Cavendish, Lord Hugh Cecil, Colonel Denny, Mr. W. J. Galloway, Sir John Gorst, the Hon. G. J. Goschen, Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Henry Hobhouse, Sir C. B. Renshaw, the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, Major Seely, Mr. Austin Taylor, Sir Edgar Vincent, and Mr. R. Yerburgh.

EX-COUNTESS RUSSELL'S MARRIAGE.

Winchester, on June 30, before Mr. Justice Lawrance, William Brown was indicted for making a false entry in the register of his marriage, which was solemnised at Portsmouth six months ago, with Mabel, ex-Countess Russell. Neither Lena Lady Scott nor the ex-Countess was in court. The following are the terms of the marriage certificate in which the alleged false entries were made:—"Athrobold Stuart de Modena, aged thirty-one, widower, address, Windlestone, Datchet, Bucks. Father's name, Franz Josef de Modena, deceased, no occupation, independent. To Mabel Edith Russell, formerly Scott, aged 30, divorced wife of John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell. Address, Beach Mansions Hotel, Southsea. Father's name Claude Edward Scott, deceased, no occupation, independent." In the calendar the prisoner Brown was described as being "28 years old, of no trade, and well educated." There was a second indictment charging the prisoner with corruptly making a false statement to Mr. Henry Conroy Cleverley, the district registrar, relating to the same marriage. For the prosecution there appeared Mr. Barnes, Brown being defended by Mr. S. H. Emanuel. On June

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, JULY 3.

CRICKET.—On Friday, Somerset beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 72 runs. On Saturday, Yorkshire beat Notts by an innings and 63 runs. Lancashire beat Surrey by seven wickets, Derbyshire beat Leicestershire by 35 runs, Sussex beat Oxford University by 117 runs, and the Philadelphians beat Kent by 62. On Tuesday, Somerset beat the Philadelphians by ten wickets. On Wednesday matches were won by Worcestershire against Hampshire by 91 runs, by Lancashire against Warwickshire by eight wickets, by Surrey against Yorkshire by 145 runs, and by Essex against Sussex by six wickets; Leicestershire drew with Nottinghamshire.

"Dominion Day."—Lord Strathcona presided on Wednesday at the Canadian dinner in the Hotel Cecil. Among the speakers were the Duke of Argyll, Sir H. Norman, Lord Jersey, and the Bishop of Ripon.

Ecclesiastical.—Lord Halifax, presiding last week at the annual meeting of the English Church Union, dealt with the education question and that of Church discipline.—The annual meeting of the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund was held on Tuesday.—Dr. Bowers was consecrated as Bishop of Thetford on Monday.

Election.—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. L. Vane is Unionist candidate for the Barnard Castle Division of Durham. Liberal and Labour candidates are also in the field.

Education.—Lord Rosebery has written to the Chairman of the London County Council calling attention to the needs of London as regards the more advanced instruction in scientific technology and facilities for original research, and transmitting an offer by Messrs. Werner, Beit, and Co. of a large sum towards the building and equipment of a London "Charlottenburg." Further offers have been made by other citizens, and Lord Rosebery asks the County Council to maintain the educational work of the institution.

Law.—Mr. Justice Buckley has granted an injunction against the exhibition on his Majesty's Theatre of a sign consisting of the words "His Majesty's Theatre" surmounted by a crown.—The King's Bench Division has quashed the conviction of the proprietors of the "Sportsman" for publishing sporting advertisements.—At Winchester, William Brown, for making a false entry stating that his father's name was Prince de Monaco with regard to his marriage with Mabel Edith, Countess Russell, was sentenced to four day's imprisonment. This means his immediate discharge, as he had been in prison awaiting trial.

Handel Festival.—Acis and Galatea and selections from Solomon and others of Handel's works were performed at the Crystal Palace on June 25, and Israel in Egypt on the 27th.

Lord Roberts on Tuesday received the honorary degree of D.Litt. of Dublin University.

Mr. Balfour, in a letter which we publish, make a severe strictures on passive resistance.

Military.—Lord Roberts presided on Saturday at the annual dinner of the Volunteer Service officers.—The inquest on the Woolwich Arsenal explosion ended on Tuesday, the jury declaring that the evidence revealed a negligent system of working.

Parliament.—The House of Lords rejected on June 25 by 109 to 62 votes a Bill to abolish the declaration which the Sovereign has to make on his accession. On the 26th the Lord Chancellor expressed the regret of the Judicial Committee that a misapprehension had been caused in New Zealand in regard to a recent judgment of that Court. On the 29th Lord Portsmouth initiated a discussion, in which Lord Lansdowne, Lord Rosebery, and the Duke of Devonshire took part, on the question of fiscal policy.—In the House of Commons on the 25th, in Supply, there were discussions on lead-poisoning and vivisection. On the 26th, the County Courts Jurisdiction Extension Bill was read a third time. On the Military Lands Bill but the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was not reached. On the first three days of this week the House was occupied with the Irish Land Bill.

Preferential Tariffs.—Mr. Chamberlain was on Friday entertained at luncheon by the Constitutional Club. Mr. Balfour, discussing the fiscal controversy, said that what he desired was free negotiation for the purpose of obtaining freedom of trade. Mr. Chamberlain, after declaring that Mr. Balfour's leadership was essential to the success of the Unionist party, reviewed the methods of approaching Imperial Federation, and said the Colonies had suggested that it might be approached most profitably by means of a commercial union through preferential tariffs. It was in these circumstances that he had asked the nation to discuss our fiscal policy. A system of preferential tariffs was the only system by which the Empire could be kept together.—Sir William Harcourt, speaking at Malwood on Saturday, severely criticized Mr. Chamberlain's plan.—An emergency meeting was held at the National Liberal Club on Tuesday "to consider Mr. Chamberlain's anti-free-trade proposals," and Mr. Asquith spoke at an "emergency meeting" of the National Liberal Federation on Wednesday.—A meeting of Unionist members opposed to protective taxation on British food imports was held on Wednesday at the House of Commons.

The British Academy held its first annual meeting last Friday at Burlington-house, when Lord Reay, the President, delivered his address.

The Khedive received on Sunday a deputation from the committee formed on behalf of the recent Egyptian Medical Congress. The Khedive visited Frogmore on Monday and laid a wreath near the tomb of the late Queen. In the evening he dined at Buckingham Palace.

The King spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. W. James at West Dean-park, Chichester. The King and the Khedive were at Newmarket for the races on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The King's Birthday Honours are announced. The Prince of Wales is promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. Peerages are conferred on Mr. Michael Biddulph, Sir R. Lawson, Mr. G. T. Sotheron-Estcourt, and Mr. W. H. Watson-Armstrong. Sir Arthur Charles and Sir Ralph Knox are to be sworn of the Privy Council. Baronetcies are conferred on Sir A. Hickman, M. P., Sir M. Samuel (the Lord Mayor), Mr. P. L. Brocklehurst, Mr. C. F. Cory-Wright, Major Rasch, M. P., and Mr. W. H. Wilson-Todd, M.P. The honour of knighthood is bestowed on 19 gentlemen, Sir A. Macdonell is to be sworn of the Privy Council for Ireland.

The Royal Agricultural Show ended on Saturday, 65,013 visitors having paid for admission—the smallest total for 23 years.

The visit of M. Loubet.—An official programme has been issued of the arrangements in connexion with M. Loubet's visit to England.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—There has been no further rain in the Broken Hill district, but the British mine has partially resumed working.

Canada.—Our Ottawa Correspondent calls attention to the marvellous development of the North-West.

New Zealand.—At the opening of Parliament on Tuesday, the Governor stated that the resolutions of the Colonial Conference would be submitted, and that he would ask for an endorsement of the naval agreement. An amendment of the constitution of the Privy Council was impending. He also referred to important fiscal changes which would be necessary to enable the giving of preference to the mother country.—Speaking last week at Wellington, Mr. Seddon denied that he had made any threat in his Hokitika speech, and said he wished to promote the solidarity of the Empire.

Somaliland.—A telegram from General Manning announces the arrival at Bohotle on June 23 of the Obbia force. According to the prisoners captured on the way, the tribesmen are disorganized, and the flight of the Mullah would have become a rout if a column of sufficient strength could have been sent out from Bohotle. Deserters state that there are no white prisoners in the Mullah's camp.—Colonel Rochfort in a telegram dated Biya Alio, June 6, says that the Abyssinians surprised and routed the Mullah's Beggari horse and spearmen on May 31. The Mullah's uncle and 1,000 spearmen were reported to be killed, and all live stock, including 1,000 camels, captured.—Telegrams from the camp of Ras Makonnen say that General Gabriz has experienced the greatest difficulty in feeding his forces, and has had to retire temporarily to the Snebeyli region. A later despatch states that the paramount chief of the Ber Asitrios has deserted the Mullah and joined General Gabriz.

South Africa.—The Customs Convention has been accepted by the Cape House of Assembly.

THE UNITED STATES.

Russian relations.—Russia refuses to recognise American passports to American Jews.—The President has resolved to transmit to Russia a Jewish petition respecting the treatment of Russian Jews. Count Cassini has declared that the Russian Government profoundly regrets Mr. Roosevelt's decision, and will return the petition if presented.

The Negro Question.—Trials are proceeding in connexion with a system of slavery which seems to have been established in parts of the South.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—In Hungary, Count Karl Khuen Hedervary has formed a Cabinet, taking himself the portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior. The Austrian Cabinet is believed to have resigned.

China.—The ratification of the British Commercial Treaty is on its way to Peking. Our Correspondent says, however, that China has not replied to the queries of our Government regarding some of the more loosely-worded clauses.—Our Peking Correspondent says that Lord Lansdowne's declaration that Sir E. Satow will press for more favourable treatment for British railway proposals had given satisfaction. Four proposals have been presented by the British Charge d'Affaire, and to one opposition is offered by the French.

France.—In the Senate on Saturday, M. Waldeck-Rousseau made an onslaught on the Government with regard to the manner in which the Associations Law has been applied.

Germany.—The Emperor lunched on board the United States battleship Kearsage at Kiel on Saturday.—The second ballots in the elections took place on June 25. The new Reichstag will include 93 Clericals, 83 Social Democrats, 47 National Liberals, 67 Conservatives, 25 of the Radical Left, ten Moderate Radicals, and 37 members of smaller groups.

Japan.—The excitement over the Manchurian question is increasing.

Morocco.—Sir A. Nicolson says he hopes that Mr. Harris will be liberated shortly.

Servia.—King Peter took the oath to the Constitution on June 25.—A decree of amnesty and perpetual indemnity for all acts of treason executed up to the present time has been published.—The Parliamentary Session has been closed. The elections are fixed for September 14.

Spain.—The bodies of 42 persons have been recovered from the wreckage of a train which ran into the Najerilla river.

Turkey.—Our Correspondent in Belgrade says that according to trustworthy information, the Macedonian Committees have not abandoned the idea of a general rising this year.—Our Special Correspondent sends a message from Adrianople describing the condition of that vilayet. The general opinion seems to be that only a fraction of the arms have been surrendered, and that some sort of rising is still a possibility.—The Turks having occupied three strategic positions in the Kossovo Monastir, and Adrianople districts, Bulgaria has called the attention of the Great Powers to the matter.

Obituary.—Lord Colvills of Culross; Miss C. Bache; Col. E. T. Christi; the Rev. M. E. F. Gransay; Gen. C. R. W. Harvey; Lt. Daniel Godfrey; Maj.-Gen. C. F. Sharp; and Col. E. J. Tremlett.—"Times."

MULLAH DEFEATED.

A THOUSAND SPEARMEN SLAIN.

CAMP of the British Commission at Geba Geba, June 26 (via Jigjiga, Harar and Jibuti).—Colonel Rochfort's caravan, consisting of eighty camels and an Abyssinian escort, has arrived a few miles beyond Geba Gaba. Colonel Rochfort is well. Colonel Rochfort left the Abyssinian General Gabriz on the 13th to consult Ras Makonnen, Captain Cobbold going to Bohotle. General Gabriz has received orders to proceed to Galadi.

General Gariz surprised the Mullah's forces on May 31, and routed them, killing one thousand of the enemy, while only one Abyssinian was killed.—Reuter.

The following despatch was received at the War Office on Saturday:—

Bohotle, Friday, June 26.—To-day Obbia force arrived here after meeting with no opposition, but driving off small number of the enemy who were escorting their stock. On the way a number of camels and sheep were captured.

The Mullah with his fighting men crossed halfway between Damot and Bohotle, and his live stock followed on. This move was due to our hold on the Mudug district and pressure of the Abyssinians advancing from south. The garrisons of Damot and Bohotle were contained by a number of horsemen, who made no attempt at a serious attack.

The flight of the Mullah would have become a rout if it had been possible to have moved out of Bohotle a column of sufficient strength. The prisoners captured on the way in state that the tribesmen are disorganised.

The receipt of the despatch from General Manning caused great satisfaction in Government and military quarters, as it is held to constitute says the "Central News" a complete refutation of the disquieting rumours published from time to time. The Mullah's strength and position are, it is believed, by no means so formidable as the public have been led to believe.

FRENCH RUMOUR OF A REVERSE CONTRADICTED.

Paris, Saturday.—A telegram from a French source at Jibuti reports a very serious reverse to the British arms in Somaliland. It is impossible at present to obtain any confirmation or contradiction of the report, which enters into some details. The line of British posts between Burao and Bohotle is the one which is said to have suffered.—Reuter.

Bohotle is the advance base of the British force and has been the headquarters of Colonel Swann, General Manning, retiring from the Italian sphere, has reached Bonotle. Burao is much nearer the coast, and is about 130 miles from Bohotle. General Manning, it will be noticed, makes no mention of any disaster, and the rumour may therefore safely be regarded as lacking any foundation in fact. Indeed, General Manning specifically reports the Mullah and his fighting men as in another part of the country.

Reuter's correspondent at Aden states that no news of any reverse has been received there, and the report is considered most improbable.

"AFRAID OF FIGHTING."

A Bohotle message to the 'Telegraph," sent off a week ago, states that bodies of the enemy are near Erigo, Damot, and Kourmis, south-west of Bohotle, respectively.

The Mullah (says the correspondent) is certainly a humorist. His recently sent a letter by two women inquiring why we want his country. It contains no gold, only stones and sand, dead trees, and heaps and fighting, of which the British are evidently not afraid, but he is. He admits losing heaps of dervishes, and adds: 'You have also lost many soldiers." He offers to exchange the Maxims for ammunition. If we do not let him have the latter, others will. He finishes by saying that he thinks of attacking Burao and Berbera. We replied: "We don't want your country. Come and lay down your arms. Your life will be spared."

According to correspondent, things appear to be in a worse state now than they were two years ago. The Mullah has avowed his intention of raiding everywhere.

An Aden message to the "Mail" says that the detachment of the Hampshire Regiment has left Berbera for Sheik to guard the pass into Berbera.

BOER MEETING IN TRANSVAAL

STRONG SPEECH BY GENERAL BOTHA.

EDUCATION, LANGUAGE, AND LABOUR.

THE "Standard" correspondent reports that 2,000 Boers attended a meeting at Heidelberg, on July 2 to ventilate opinions on Boer demands. General Botha and other Boer Generals were present. Miss Hobhouse also attended. The correspondent says General Botha in his speech declared that the surrender was the bitterest day the Boers had seen in South Africa. Speaking for the Africanders, he declared the land was theirs by every right, and theirs it must remain. He said amnesty had been promised, but delayed. He had reason, however, to hope that within a fortnight an amnesty would be granted to the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony. Then the Boers would be ready to work with the British but not before.

The Boers General Botha added, must preserve their nationality in every way. The Taal should not be treated as a foreign language. He insisted that education should be imparted by their own teachers, in their own schools, and under their own direction.

Referring to the Kruger millions, General Botha declared that he took not a penny out of the war, except for his own expenses. Someone here asked, "What about the gold personally escorted to Machadodorp?"

A Reuter telegram states that resolutions were passed protesting against the system of education and the treament of Dutch as a foreign language and the capitalist endeavour to import Asiatic labour, which, it was urged, was likely to close the country to immigration.

An exchange telegram says that General Botha declared it scandalous that part of the thirty-five millions loan should be applied to compensate the loyalists of Cape Colony and Natal.

A motion was carried in favour of asking the Government not to place the war debt on the country before representative institutions were granted.

It has been intimated officially that the King and Queen will arrive in Dublin on Tuesday, July 21, early in the day, and will leave for the north of Ireland on the 25th. On Saturday, August 1, their Majesties will arrive at Cork, and will leave Ireland on the royal yacht on that or the following day. It is understood that the motor-car tour which their Majesties will make, after the visits to Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, will be quite a feature of the visit, and will extend at least as far south as Galway.

On the occasion of the visit of the King and the Queen to Ireland a Command Night at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on July 24, will be included among the events of their Majesties' stay in the Irish capital. For the performance of the play Mr. Tree and the full strength of the company at His Majesty's Theatre will travel to Dublin by special train and steamer, bringing with them the scenery and all accessories necessary to the putting on of a production in every way as perfect as that which can be seen at His Majesty's.

MOTOR DERBY STRUGGLE.

CARS RACING THROUGH THUNDERSTORMS.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.

TWO ENGLISH COMPETITORS DROP OUT.

GERMANY v. FRANCE.

THE great motor-car race for the Gordon-Bennett trophy started from Ballyshannon on July 2, in favorable weather conditions. At an early stage of the contest two American cars broke down, and Mr. Stocks, one of the English drivers came to grief. Happily he was not seriously injured.

Later on an alarming report came to the effect that Mr. Jarrott had been badly injured in an accident. It afterwards appeared that the car had been smashed up, and that Mr. Jarrott had broken his collar-bone, and his chauffeur been bruised. They are said to have had a marvellous escape.

Subsequently Mr. Edge's car came to grief, but after a short delay the holder of the Cup was able to resume.

The contest afterwards resolved itself into a struggle between France and Germany. The German car with M. Jenatzy on board was half way through the race regarded as likely to prove successful.

Later it was announced that Mr. Foxhall Keene, who was driving a German car, had broken an axle and had retired from the race.

THE COMPETITORS.

The following is a list of the Competitors with their actual starting time:—

Start	Country	Car	Driver
7- 0 a.m.	U Kingdom	Napier	Mr S F Edge
7- 7 "	France	Panhard	Chev de Knyff
7-14 "	U S A	Winton	Mr Owen
7-21 "	Germany	Mercedes	M Jenatzy
7-28 "	U Kingdom	Napier	Mr C Jarrott
7-35 "	France	Panhard	M Gabriel
7-42 "	U S A	Peerless	Mr Moors
7- 9 "	Germany	Mercedes	Baron de Caters
7-56 "	U Kingdom	Napier	Mr Stocks
8- 3 "	France	Mors	M M Farman
8-17 "	Germany	Mercedes	Mr Foxhall Keene
8-60 "	U S A	Peerless	Mr Winton

PROGRESS OF THE RACE.

Athy, 9.30 a.m.—Mr. Moors (U.S.) lost a pin of his speed gear at the Athy control, and is out of the race.

Carlow, 10 a.m.—Mr. Stocks (Great Britain) ran off the road and into a wire fence two and a half miles outside Carlow. He and his chauffeur had a marvellous escape, neither being injured. A wheel of his car was broken, and he had to retire from the race.

Ballyshannon, 8.50 a.m.—Edge passed Ballyshannon at 8.24, five minutes before time, having completed the Carlow loop of 45 1-2 miles in 1 hour 24 minutes.

9.13 a.m.—The Chevalier de Knyff (France) passed the post on the first circuit, second.

10.30.—The following are the official times of the leaders in the first loop of the first round:—

Edge—1 hr. 23 mins. 2 secs
De Knyff—1 hr. 33 mins. 47 2-5 secs,
Owen—1 hr. 47 mins. 57 2-5 secs.
Jenatzy—1 hr. 47 mins. 58 2-5 secs.
Jarrott—1 hr. 53 mins. 14 secs.
Gabriel—2 hrs. 5 mins. 10 4-5 secs.

GERMANY TAKES THE LEAD.

10.35.—Mr. Keene (Germany) is now leading. Subject to corrected returns of control allowances on the course, Mr. Keene is 2min. 43 4-5sec. ahead of his nearest competitor.

MR. JARROTT'S ACCIDENT.

11.17.—Mr. Jarrott's car has met with an accident. Baron de Caters pulled up at the grand stand and announced that Jarrott's car was smashed, but that Jarrott himself was uninjured.

FIRST ROUND TIMES.

11.20.—The following are the times for the complete round of the best of the competitors who have now completed the whole round for the first time;—

Edge—3 hr. 0 min. 26 sec.
De Knyff—2 hr. 59 min. 18 sec.
Jenatz—2 hr. 58 min. 10 3-5 sec.

NINETY-SIX MILES AN HOUR.

12.30 p.m.—Keene has got up terrific speed. He has just passed here doing ninety-six miles per hour. The race, however, seems to lie between De Knyff and Jenatzy, who both continue to make excellent time.

The mishap to Edge was not serious, but it compelled him to stop to repair his tyre.

JENATZY'S CHANCE.

1.25.—Mr. Keene passed the half distance at 12.55. The weather has broken badly and has driven people to quarters. Barring accidents, it is believed that Jenatzy will win the Cup. It is regarded as lost to England.

FLYING MILE SPEEDS.

1.46 p.m.—The highest speeds as shown by the flying mile are:—Edge, 64 miles; De Caters, 66 miles; Jenatzy, 64 miles; Gabriel, 61 miles; and Farman, 62 miles per hour.

The race is now between the Germans and the French. Jarrott's car broke right in two.

2.0 p.m.—The present position of the racers is as follows: Jenatzy leading, with Knyff, Farman, Caters, and Edge following in the order named.

HALF-WAY TIMES.

2.8.—Interest in the race is now almost all centering the French and Germans. The Americans are much disappointed, and the British have given up all hope of winning. The half-way times are:—

Edge, 11 hrs. 57 mins.; Knyff, 11 hrs. 23 mins; Owen, retired; Jenatzy, 11 hrs. 37 mins Jarrott, retired; Gabriel, 12 hrs. 7 min; Caters, 12 hrs. 15 mins.; Winton, retired; Stocks, retired. The drivers not mentioned are much behind. There is heavy thunder and showers are falling.

MR. FOXHALL-KEENE BREAKS AN AXLE.

2.40 p.m.—Foxhall Keene broke an axle shortly after completing the last circuit, and retired.

THE SCENE AT THE START.

A RUSH OF SIGHTSEERS.

Telegraphing from Ballyshannon cross roads the Press Association said: The morning opened fine, with a pleasant breeze blowing. There is every prospect of a great race being run under favourable conditions though the roads are still rather dusty. At the dangerous corners, however, oil has been poured upon the surface so as to lay the dust and thus prevent the cars being obscured from each other. The public are pouring into the course from all directions in cars and brakes, and on motor-cycles. Many people passed the night in cottages and wayside inns abutting upon the course, paying as much as £5 and £7 per bed. A vast number of others slept under canvas. At Ardskull there is quite a canvas city, as many as 150 tents being erected at this spot. One of them, apparently intended for about 500 occupants, was made to accommodate nearly a thousand. A guinea and a half was charged each of the "sleepers" for the privilege of lying on straw.

IRISH HUMOUR.

An extraordinary scene illustrative of Irish humour occurred here in the early hours of the morning. A gang of gay spirits, singing "God Save the King" the while, cut the cords of a tent and let the canvas down upon the occupants, who, half-dressed, partly-asleep, and rather frightened, struggled with difficulty into the open air.

Ballyshannon, from which this despatch is being sent, is one of the principal points, but all-around the country is wild and sparsely inhabited. One sees very few houses. Ballyshannon Cross Roads is represented by a few fields on which some stands have been erected and a telegraph marquee has been run up. One of the most conspicuous structures is the Viceregal stand, where Lord Dudley and party are expected later. Huge snorting motor-cars abound on all hands. They seen strangely out of place amid these silent sylvan scenes.

CHANGES OF THE RACE.

One of the first racers to appear on the scene was that of M. Gabriel, the French blue-being quickly out. His car looks like a real worker. It is shaped something like a torpedo, only perhaps it is rather more ugly. M. Gabriel is looked upon as a first favorite. He was followed by a well known English competitor, Mr. Edge, whose chances are also regarded as favourable.

While the cars are getting into position one may glance at the conditions of the race and at the personnel of the competitors. The Cup, the possession of which is to be strenuously competed for to-day, was originally presented by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of New York, who desired to encourage the motoring industry by arranging for a great annual motor-car race. The first race for the coveted cup was brought off in June, 1900, in France, the second took place in 1901 whilst the third was in 1902 when Mr. S. F. Edge came in first and secured the Cup for the first time for England, winning that race on an English car, the Napier, England being the holder of the Cup and having choice of venue, it was decided to hold the race for this year in Ireland and hence it comes about that just now the Emerald Isle forms a gathering ground for motorists and others from the uttermost corners of the earth.

TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC.

Every precaution has been taken to protect the public. It has been arranged that the cars shall start at intervals of seven minutes, and that no car shall leave a control until its predecessor has been gone two minutes. It will thus be seen that the time occupied by a particular car in completing the course is of no account in determining the race, the important factor being the sum total of periods of time occupied between the different controls, the time spent in each control being of course deducted.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 3.

BRIGANDS OF THE AIR.

Now that eagles have been caught in the act of eating dead lambs on the moors of the West Riding, we may anticipate the appearance of the usual crop of more or less fearsome legends as to their ferocity and daring. The bird is rarely seen in any but the wildest parts of England, although some owners of forests in Scotland forbid its being killed in their domains. There was a great deal of excitement in the neighbourhood of Windsor when one of the herds appeared in the forest there, and its destruction having been brought about, the Prince Consort had the carcase prepared, and presented it to Eton College. At about the same time, the appearance of an eagle over Westminster towers was accepted as betokening good luck to the Carlist "rising" then in contemplation. It proved, however, to be only the escaped captive of Frank Buckland, which had forsaken its home after having eaten the whole available supply of kittens, monkeys, puppies, and magpies, to say not a word as to cooked meats and much considered trifles snapped from the legs and arms of its owner.

TALONS AND TALENTS.

Ornithologists throw doubt upon the great strength attributed to eagles, and question their carrying off infants, lambs, and what not. There is quite sufficient evidence upon the point to convince the ordinary man that he may safely still entertain his old childish beliefs concerning the bird. The careful observer credits the eagle with infinite guile. He and his mate hunt together. They will stalk a covert or warren in concert. While one conceals itself, the other beats about the bushes with a great screaming, driving out its quarry for the hidden eagle to swoop down and make an end of it. An even more insidious method has been observed, when an eagle, detecting a sheep on the edge of a precipice, flew at it, screaming shrilly, and with forceful beat of wing, hurled it into the valley below, where it could devour it at its leisure. There is good reason for believing, after all, the ancient legend as to the manner in which Æschylus, the warrior poet, met his death, for Algerian travellers are familiar with the sight of eagles carrying turtle and tortoises to a height and dropping them upon the rock to break the creatures' shell and render the flesh accessible.

FLIGHTS AMAZING.

Man will be content when he can fly as well as his little friend the sparrow. But he must for ever abandon hope of emulating the eagle. The latter has been detected by the aid of a telescope, when to the naked eye the skies were empty. A famous sportsman has left it on record that he saw a young eagle, which was soaring aloft with a hare, drop its prey, recover it in the air, and repeat the performance thrice before reaching its eyrie safely. Its muscular strength is enormous. That eagle which was shot in Windsor Park flew several hundred yards with a bullet through its brain. On the other hand, like Achilles, it has its vulnerable spot. A herdboy hit one on the wing with a pebble, disabled it, and stoned it to death as it tamely struggled to escape.

A PITCHED BATTLE.

Sir Osbert Mordaunt's father was witness of a strange battle between an eagle and a stag, which completely dispels any theory that the ornithologist may put forward as to eagles not attacking large animals. The bird singled out from a herd one particular buck which it succeeded in driving from the rest. It struck the animal repeatedly with its powerful wings, knocked it down and finally killed it. Baron Schroeder witnessed a still more remarkable spectacle. An eagle attacked the calf of a hind, which was one of a herd in the Highlands. The cries of the little one were answered by its dam, which sprang upon the eagle and struck it repeatedly with its forefeet. Calf, hind, and eagle rolled headlong down a declivity, and the bird was dislodged from its hold and the kid rescued. But Sir Kenneth Mackenzie knows a more thrilling story than either of these, for, according to report, an eagle was rent in two during a battle in his forest of Goiloch. Fixing its talons in the quarters of a roe, the bird was dashed against a tree, to a branch of which it endeavoured to hold, to stay the flight of its captive. The bird was halved in an instant.

SAVED FROM AN EAGLE'S CLUTCHES.

Many traditions are extant as to eagles having carried off and devoured children. In the North of England the legend is perpetuated by the name of many an inn, the sign "The Eagle and the Child" being common. The most recent case bearing close scrutiny appears to be one which occurred in South Africa. A boer farmer, living on the veld just beyond Barberton, whose stock had been harried by eagles, lay in ambush for the aerial robbers, and saw one of them descend and carry off the five-year-old child of one of his Kaffir servants. He shot the bird, which, with the child still clutched in its grip, fell into a a thorn bush. The bird was dead when picked up, but the babe was little hurt. The eagle measured nine feet from tip to tip of the wings. Other stories are told to a similar end, but appear less credible than this one.

PRE-VICTORIAN "RAGGING"

Members of Parliament who took part in the renewed discussion in the House on Monday as to discipline in the Army, and the effect of courts-martial may find inspiration from pronouncements upon the same subjects which fell from Wellington. Even the Iron Duke confessed to the most serious concern over the frequent complaints against officers which reached him. He did not believe in the efficacy of the court-martial in offences against civilians. "It is to be apprehended that the only power which is in my hands, viz, that of trial by court-martial will fail to produce the wished for effect of deterring other by the example of the punishment of the prisoner who is now to be tried. With this possibility in mind he recommended that officers who may be guilty of riots or who may oppose the execution of the laws by acts of violence and outrage or who may insult the magistrates, may be suspended from the service by authority of Government, or may be brought to trial before the Recorder of Bombay."

DUTIES OF OFFICER AND GENTLEMEN.

In another letter the Duke again expressed himself keenly distressed at the prevalence of cause for repeated courts-martial. Nevertheless he was keenly opposed to any leniency for conduct unbecoming a gentleman. "I will never be instrumental in retaining in His Majesty's service as an officer a person found guilty of behaving in a scandalous infamous manner" he wrote. In another letter which he indited from India he might have been looking ahead to the days of ragging and laying down a ruling in advance when he declared that "we must turn the attention of officers of the Army to public matters rather than to their private concerns. It occurs to me that there is too much party in the Army in your quarter; this must be put an end to. And there is only one way of effecting this and that is for the Commanding Officer to be of no side excepting that of the public; to employ indiscriminately these who can best serve the public be they who they may or in whatever service. . . . Then the Commanding Officer will be at the head of an army instead of a party."

HEROIC SURGERY.

An intrepid oculist has been fitting a famous lion with a glass eye at the New York Zoo, according to news which has come over by the American mail. We are all familiar with cases in which animals have been equipped with wooden legs, with spectacles with artificial teeth and what not but the feat of supplying an artificial optic to so unhandy a patient as a lion is quite new. Something quite as heroic and more serviceable has previously been successfully accomplished. The operator was Professor Gistavo Pisenti of the University of Perugia; the patient a lioness which was suffering from a cataract that threatened to destroy the sight of the eye. An anæsthetic was administered after many and exciting struggles, and the professor was able to operate satisfactorily. Dr. McCall was equally successful with a lion at the Glasgow Zoo but there it was only a matter of stitching up a wound in the monster's tail. A more awkward operation which came his way was to make sound a baby elephant's broken leg.

THE "COMPLEAT" POULTRY FARMER.

We hear nowadays so many extraordinary evidences of the advance of veterinary science that what a few years ago would have been regarded as a tall Yankee tale becomes a commonplace. But is there a parallel for the success of the man who mesmerised a hen into hatching a sitting of eggs It sounds too funny to be true but it is related in the "Spectator" by one of that journal's subscribers, who was himself the mesmerist. He received some valuable eggs, he says and not having a bird ready to sit upon them, took a hen which was laying regularly at the time and mesmerised her into sitting upon the eggs. Two days out of three she laid eggs, but these were withdrawn and the original "setting" left. At the appointed time four chicks emerged from their shells and only two of the eggs were unproductive. The mother disregarded her brood during the day but at night inspired by mesmeric suggestion, was satisfactorily maternal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain A Wallace, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Vienna, 2,979 tons, Captain J Campbell, sailed on Saturday for Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, 3,757 tons, Captain J A McPherson, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk and Avonmouth, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 751 tons, Captain D L Nielson, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr Jamsetjee Hormusjee and 7 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1,337 tons, Captain T A Moloney, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah, 6th July, with a general cargo, and 31 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 705 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Adler, Mr Whyte, Major J Ranson, Mr Hodgson, and 23 deck.

STORM WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla.

"Storm signal. Lower warning signal. Storm in North Bombay moving away.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	2125 Pears	Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	E J C Hordern	R I M
Magdala		Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
Do No 102		
Do No 103		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent.
H M S Pomone		Jones		Royal Navy
Carthage	2833	Davidson		P Tajbhoy
Landsaura	2157	Butler		M M & Co
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda		The Captain
Parramatta	2281	Roberts		P & O Co
Eden (ship)	444	Dahl		The Captain
Kilora	1491	Forbes		M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean		M M & Co
Quina	1464	Kirkham		M M & Co
Byculla	1025	MacGregor		M M & Co
Alice (ship)	108	Lopicque		Captain
Pundit	2 1	Crobbin		T M & Co
Shahn or	2 5	Radlin	Cochin	T Tajbhoy
Hugin	823	Andersen		Bombay Co
Nawab	2241	Corkhill		T M & Co
Henry Bockow	639	Fowls		B & P S N Co
uma	769	Lomarshand		M M & Co
Kenley	2431	Packer		Bombay Co
Soin la	2950	Butler	Calcutta	M M & Co
Hoseinee	592	Lorne		B & P S N Co
Mashari	1101	Storey		B & P S N Co
Persia	4193	Wheler		P & O Co
Kasara	905	McDiarmid		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Itola	3362	Robertson			M M & Co
B	D of Norfolk	2438	Anderson	Antwerp	22-7	M M & Co
C	Ashruf	220	Newby	Aden	28-7	H C Joosub
H	Mozaffari	1387	Moloney	Berbera	25-7	B & P S N Co
K	Kotma	1631	Ziegenmayer	Lubeck	25-7	W A G & Co
L	Indravati	513	Mahomed	Karachi	18-7	Shepd & Co
M	Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Repairing		Shepd & Co
N	Cromwell	1971	Woodruff	Antwerp	22-7	M M & Co
Q	Kaiser	1714	Volkertsen	Zanzibar	23-7	A Strandes

Alongside.

L	Sabarmati	521	Ebrahim	Repairing	Shepd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland	700	Ebrahim	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
2	City of Vienna	2779	Campbell	Karachi	18-7	R N & Co
5	Chusan	2852	Cooke	Hong Kong	9-7	P & O Co
7	Persia	5779	Cragiletto	Japan	23-7	A L S N Co
9	Wistow Hall	2138	Laidlay	Karachi	21-7	K N & Co
10&11	Wildenfels	3617	Reising	Karachi	25-7	Glade & Co
15	Henzala	4241	Cunningham	P Gulf	21-7	M M & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Secundra	2750	Dewing	Calcutta	25-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Persia s	Wheler	Aden July 13
	Mozaffari s	Maloney	Jeddah, July 6
	Kasara s	McDiarmid	Persian Gulf
	Mashtai s	Storey	Aden, July 11
19	H M S Redbreast	Quayle	Aden, July 10
	Vadala s	Williams	Calcutta, June 19

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Bombay Maru s	Mural	Japan, &c
	Firoz s	Gilhuber	Trieste, &c
	Clan Urquhart s	McPherson	Dunkirk, &c
	Caledonia s	Gordon	Aden
	Dwarka s	Nielson	Karachi
	City of Vienna s	Campbell	Liverpool
19	Sutherland s	Wallace	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Wildenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.
" Mozaffari, for Jeddah, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STE

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

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Dealers in Phonographs Harmoniums, Cycles, &c. Apply for price list.

Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

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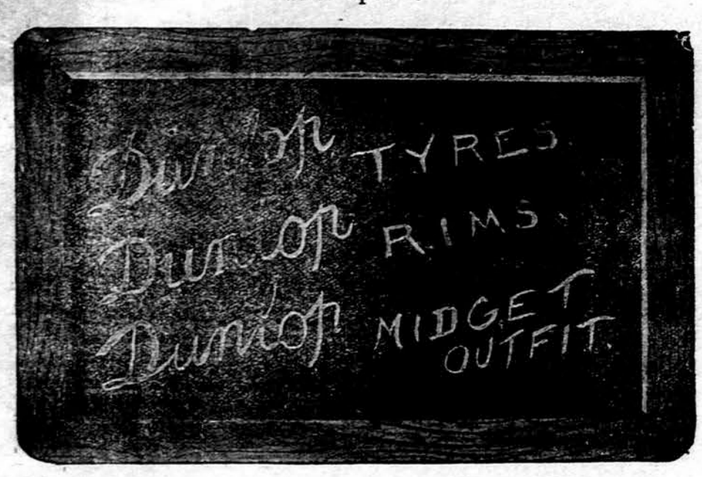
It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

CYCLISTS!

when you
"CLEAN THE SLATE,"
write upon it



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Telegrams, "Inflater," Bombay. Para Mills, Aston, Birmingham.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:— It is a safe and immediate remedy. . J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli. Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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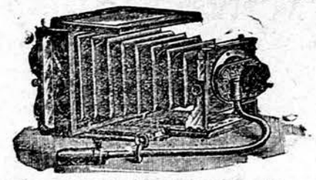
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



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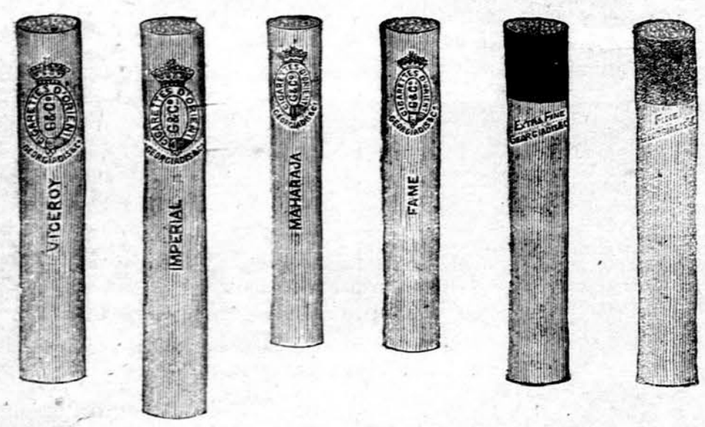
GEORGIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES

ARE THE FRESHEST AND THEREFORE THE BEST.



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Rs. 4/0	Rs. 3/0	Rs. 2/0	Re. 1/0	Rs. 3/0	Rs. 2/0

All the above Brands are guaranteed to be manufactured daily in Bombay from freshly cut Turkish Tobacco. Special Terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

V. FUCILE & Co.,
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BISHOP'S MAGNESIA
is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get BISHOP'S.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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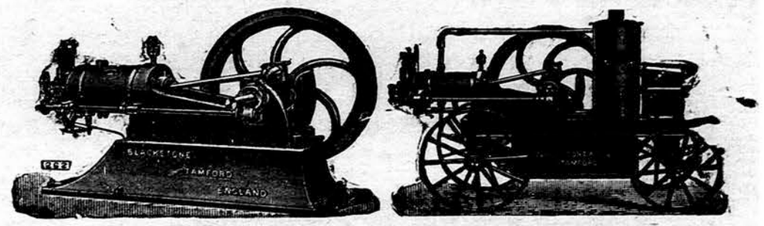

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MACHINE-MADE, KEYLESS LEVER

Specially adapted for Railway Service, Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, or anybody requiring a watch for hard and rough wear, with all the qualifications of an accurate time-keeper.

Noted for their great strength and accuracy.

Are now in use on the Lines of several Indian Railway Companies, including the East Indian Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Madras Railway, etc.

Made in strong open-face nickel cases, with 2 inch dials, bold hands and figures, and in 3 qualities.

The Modern,	guaranteed for 2 years	Rs. 22
The Pioneer,	for 3 "	Rs. 25
The Standard	for 6 "	Rs. 32

The Berna, Keyless, Lever Watch. Made in mediums and small size. A Watch officially adopted by the North-Western Railway Co., the East Indian Railway Co. and others, for use on their lines.

In Nickel Silver Case.		In Fine Silver Case.
Rs. 15	Open Face	Rs. 22
" 18	Hunting	" 26
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'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in small and large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth and protects delicate complexions from the effects of wind and sun.

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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

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HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES
HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
BEST
THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED
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AND UNEQUALLED IN QUALITY COMPARED, AND LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST,
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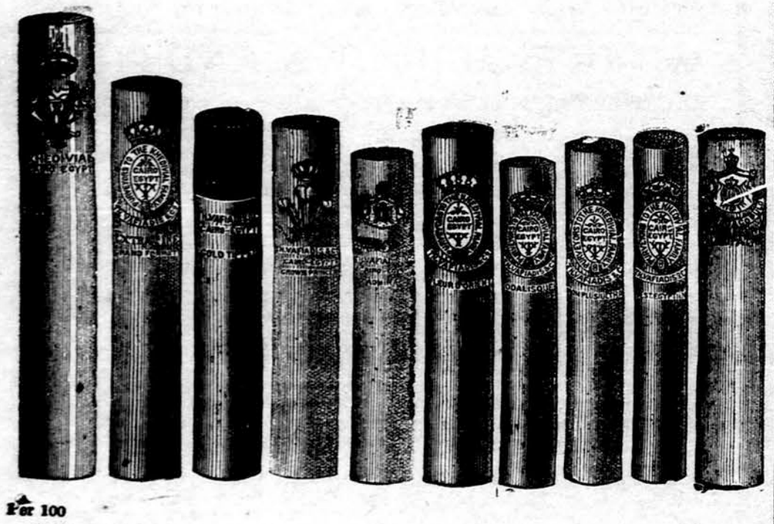

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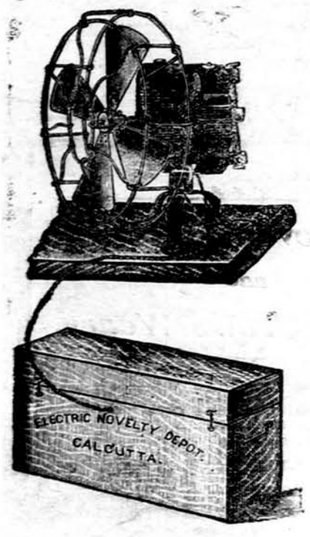

Fan motor M, 9 in. brass blades, no guard.
Complete with Battery, wire and charge ... Rs. 40
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Recharges, As. 6 per cell.

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Complete with battery, bell, wire and push ... ...Rs. 10

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Complete with battery, lamp, cord and push ... ...Rs. 10

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Complete with battery, cane, lamp and charge ... ...Rs. 20

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A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.
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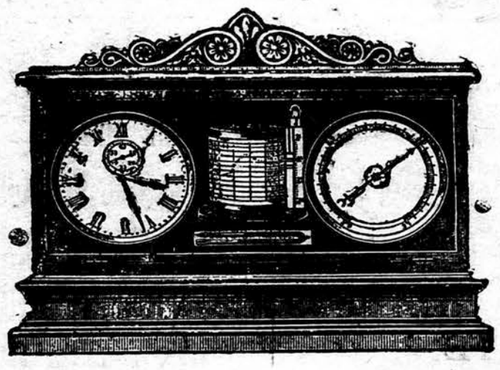
SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER.



THIS instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder four inches in diameter, having a paper attached to it ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper an even-pointed pencil guided by a metal rod is moved up and down as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement three times in every hour to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the height of the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour, or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which can only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast."

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

The Aneroid is an excellent weather glass and can be relied on sufficiently as it is sensitive and quick in showing the variation of atmospheric pressure which is preferable to the grudging admission of change to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers. Besides an Aneroid Barometer can be carried about anywhere in Camp, by train, or on a bullock cart; the movement will not injure it.

Barometers in solid oak frame, open dial, best movements in a variety of designs.
From Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 90.

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HALL BAROMETER, in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13-in., and 6-in. dial	24	0
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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.
JUST ARRIVED! ELECTRIC FITTINGS! NEW STOCK!

BRASS READING LAMP with opal shade and 3½ yards cable complete, Rs. 15/8.

ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC FITTINGS FOR
WALL, HANGING, OR TABLE KEPT IN STOCK.
A CHOICE SELECTION OF BUSTS WITH PILLARS.
PILLARS WITH POTS, FLOWER POTS,
WASHING SETS,
METAL INKSTANDS, LETTER WEIGHTS,
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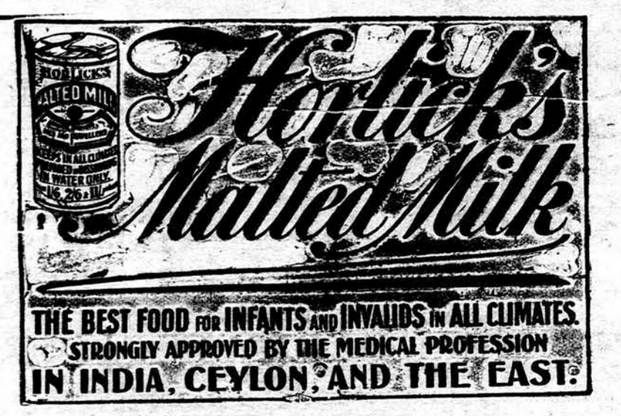
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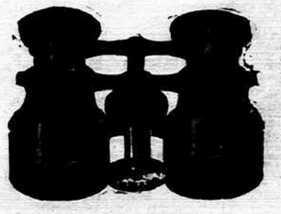

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